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# JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVI. NUMBER 20.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2369.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

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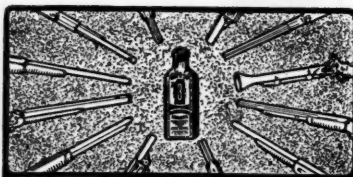
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Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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The editorial in our issue of Dec. 5, on the work before Congress, giving data as to the relative proportion of officers in the different branches of the Service, and suggesting the proper distribution of the extra officers in case the pending bill becomes a law, does not meet with the approval of all. A line officer, referring to the November directory and excluding general officers, chaplains, Medical Reserve and Porto Rico Regiment, finds officers of the permanent staff to be 742, officers of the line, including those detailed, and subject to detail, in staff departments, to be 3,259, making the proportion of staff to line 18.5 per cent. vs. 81.5. Even this proportion of his own figures he deems incorrect as a basis for these assignments for the reason that the officers holding permanent appointments in those staff departments where the detail system exists are placed in the staff column, whereas they should be numbered in the line. Any increase in the number of officers in these departments must be filled by the detail of line officers. If any of the additional field officers provided for in this law are assigned to these departments, the only result will be to give increased rank to the permanent officers therein who have already received, and will continue to receive under any circumstances, much more rapid promotion than their fellow officers in the line, while the increase in number will have to be supplied by the detail of officers of lower grade from the line. Making the change referred to above we have: Officers in permanent staff corps 556, officers in line and detailed staff corps 3,445, giving the proportion of staff 14 per cent., line 86 per cent. He objects to allotting an increase of 29 second lieutenants to the forty-three now authorized for the staff corps and but 97 to the 844 belonging to the line. These extra officers, he maintains, were asked for to supply the places of others detached from their proper duties. These details are almost entirely from the line, and any promotions resulting from the passage of this bill should go to the line. In the letter from the War Department asking for these officers, it was expressly stated, he asserts, that the officers were asked for in the proportions as to rank now existing in the staff departments in order to lessen, as far as possible, the disadvantages that the line was laboring under in this respect. The natural inference would be that the increase was mainly intended for the line. The line, in our correspondent's opinion, has always been at a disadvantage compared to the staff in the matter of promotions to the higher grades, owing to its relatively large proportion of junior officers, and now that there seems a chance to equalize this to a certain extent, nearly or quite all of the higher grades, at least, of the proposed increase should be assigned to it. If any amendment to the bill be contemplated, he suggests consideration of the interests of officers who are suffering from inequitable promotion, to the end, "that any promotions arising under the provisions of this act, should be made in each grade, from the officers of the next lower grade having the greatest length of service as commissioned officers."

The importance of Army instruction for the militia is fully recognized in Canada, where the chief business of the Regulars is to instruct the provincial troops. These latter are practically all the army Canada has, and the Dominion recognizes that to neglect the militia would be suicidal. But we do not need to go beyond our northern boundary to learn the value of placing state troops under the eye of professional soldiers. Already the new status of our National Guard in relation to the Army is showing results sufficiently marked to justify every prediction and

promise made in connection with the agitation for the assimilation of the standards of the two forces. The reports of National Guard commanding officers at the conventions of their associations go even farther than their official statements in testifying to the advantages, both actual and prospective, that have come to the organized militia through the training of the citizen soldiery in conjunction with the practical work of the Regulars. We are pleased to note that there is a constant demand by state authorities upon the War Department for instructional assistance. Any doubt that many weak spots in our state organizations are being discovered by the Army officers detailed to duty with the National Guard will be dispelled by a careful reading in our columns of the opinions of Army officers on changes that could be made with advantage to the state organizations, such as those of Lieutenant Brown, 12th Cav., Captain Brewster, 9th Inf., and Major Fuller, retired, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 2. But for this close and intimate association in field service of the two lines of our national defense many defects in the militia might have continued for years without attention being called to them.

There is another phase of this assimilation of the Guard to the Army that should not be overlooked, for we believe it is one of the vital forces making for high efficiency in our state troops. We refer to the effect upon the Army officer himself of this new relation. Whether he is conscious of the change or not is immaterial; it exists, and it may be the more potent precisely because he is unconscious of it. The officers of the Army now find themselves as never before largely responsible for militia standards. Their association with the militia has none of the perfunctoriness that was thought an inevitable concomitant in the past. They realize that they are, as it were, instructors in a nation-wide school, that the National Guardsman of to-day in progressive states is, as never before, a product of Regular Army methods. Like a school teacher whose work is judged by the classes he graduates, so the Army officer may not extravagantly regard the militia as an agency through which the value of an army may be brought home to the masses of the people. Instead of the success of the organized militia decreasing the need of a large army, it increases it, for any weakening of the regular establishment must inevitably entail a lowering of the military standards of the nation, and this decadence will be reflected nowhere more quickly than in the organized militia. Army officers, we know from personal observation, now take a deeper interest in their work with the National Guard than ever before, because they realize that their observations, if put into the form of recommendations, will now receive that attention from the state authorities which before was often not given. Living value and interest are thus attached to every criticism made by a Regular officer. He feels it to-day and it acts as a spur to his activities, so that both the Army and the organized militia are reciprocally benefited by the drawing together of their standards of efficiency and their methods of work.

A Chicago correspondent, who has served in foreign armies, writes us to urge that the previous service of an enlisted man who leaves the U.S. Army after his first enlistment, but returns to serve faithfully till the age of retirement, should count in his favor to the extent that Congress allow to each enlisted man one month additional for each year actually served towards his pension and allow the same privileges to anyone even if he remained outside the Service more than three months after the expiration of the preceding term or terms. Because a man has sought to better himself in civilian life is no reason why, when he returns, says our correspondent, he should be discriminated against. His service to the country is none the less valuable because he has tried civil pursuits and failed, and finds that Uncle Sam's Service is the best after all. Our correspondent overlooks the fact that in civil life continuous service in a business gives the employee greater rights than one has who has left and returned. If such a rule were not observed men might be trying their hand at a new business frequently and then returning to their old love. Indeed, after each term of enlistment a man might make a trial of civilian employment, and, finding it to his distaste, decide to reenlist. Continuous service in the Army makes a man of more worth as a soldier than the same length of time served which has been broken by attempts to make a success of civil life. Going out of the Army and coming back does not tend to develop the esprit de corps and love of the Army that should be looked for in a soldier. Our correspondent says: "In European armies, where there is a pension for officers an officer, who once quit the service, upon his reinstatement serves not in his first year but in the first succeeding, following the number of years he actually carried his skin to the market, as an active officer of the army, ready to defend his country, its government and its citizens, against foreign invasion or internal civil war." This is the case in our Army, where all service counts for longevity pay or retirement, even that in the volunteer army, as an enlisted man, or as a cadet at the Military Academy.

Of the twenty-two general officers of the Army, not counting those of the staff, fourteen are graduates of the Military Academy and eight are non-graduates. Of the non-graduates two, MacArthur and Weston, retire this year; another, Meyer, next year; a third, Hodges, in 1911; and two in 1914, Potts and Witherspoon. Two of the graduates, Wood and Funston, remain longer on the

active list than any of the other general officers, General Wood not retiring until 1924 and Funston not until five years later. Two of the graduates, Morton and Edgerly, retire next year; three, Thomas, Duvall and Kerr, the year following; Brush in 1912, Smith in 1913, Grant in 1914, Carter in 1915, Bliss in 1917, Mills in 1918, Barry in 1919, Bell in 1920, and Pershing not until 1924, twenty-six days before General Wood, who, when he retires, will leave behind him of the present general officers only Funston, who was born in the closing year of the Civil War, of which MacArthur, Weston, Morton, Thomas and Hodges were soldiers. With the retirement of General Hodges, March 13, 1911, the last of the veterans of that war will have passed from the active list of general officers. General Grant, who was fifteen years old when the war ended, saw something of it as the son of his father. The years are fast approaching when the only veterans of our Army will be those of the war with Spain and the war in the Philippines. Coming to the general officers of the staff we find them retiring in the following order: Marshall, Chief of Engineers, 1910; Davis, J.A. General, 1911; Allen, Chief Signal Officer, and Whipple, Paymaster General, 1913; Torney, Surgeon General, 1914; Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, 1915; Ainsworth, Adjutant General, 1916; Garlington, Inspector General, 1917; Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, 1919; Aleshire, Q.M. General, 1920; Sharpe, Commissary General, 1922; Edwards, Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, 1923. Of these Ainsworth, Torney and Whipple are non-graduates; the others are graduates of the Military Academy.

In the hearing before the House Naval Committee a few days ago of Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Representative Hobson asked for a statement of the number of armor-piercing projectiles on hand. The answer was that counting projectiles that might be purchased with the money to be appropriated this season, and those now under contract, there would be one complete outfit for each ship down to battleships 30 and 31—the Utah and Florida. Further questions brought out the statement that we have now on hand ammunition, powder and projectiles to the value of about \$28,000,000. It also appeared that the best facilities for rapid manufacture of projectiles were for smaller calibers than for the big gun calibers. We can get if necessary 250 6-inch shells a day, but as to the "business" shells on which battles depend the rate of supply is comparatively slow. The Navy uses the Army fuse to detonate high explosive shells. The official reports of the tests made at Fort Riley with high explosives, five and seven-inch shells, show that over half failed to detonate. When they did detonate a shell containing seven and a half pounds of high explosive tore out tons of earth and made gashes in a redoubt ten or twelve feet across. Our high explosive is practically the same as that used by the Japanese army and navy, and by all the leading navies of the world. When we get down to business, if we ever do, we shall find that the measure of strength between our Navy or Army, so far as the Artillery goes, will be the amount of high explosive we have on hand and our ability to use it effectively. The chemist has now gone well on ahead of the ordnance expert and the present type of high explosive can be produced and held in reserve for years without danger of deterioration. To go on building ships and guns without providing sufficient ammunition for them is an obvious piece of folly.

Governors of some other states might profitably imitate the example of the Governor of Delaware, of whom Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A., detailed to the militia of that state, says: "There is certainly more interest being taken in the Guard now than at any time heretofore. More enthusiasm exists in the Guard of Delaware for the reason that the present governor has taken more interest in it than any other governor in recent years. He goes to camp with the Guard and remains throughout the entire encampment." The governor of little Delaware is not the only chief executive to make the state camp his home during its continuance. We are glad that a number of governors do the same, but there are states whose militia would undoubtedly profit by the governor's larger sympathy with camp life. Perhaps Guardsmen have felt that there is too much aloofness on the part of some governors, who think they perform their whole duty to the citizen soldiery by making the camp a visit of a few hours, a visit more or less perfunctory, entailing much ceremony and unnecessary work, interfering with the routine of instruction, encouraging a temporary air of joviality not always conducive to the best discipline, and attracting an obtrusive "gallery" of curiosity-seekers from the contiguous countryside. Men often give up their summer vacations and make other sacrifices that they may go to camp with their organizations, and they are encouraged to such self-denial when they see the Commander-in-Chief putting himself out in behalf of similar duties.

The board of directors of the American Peace Society have sent to Congress a communication in which they earnestly remonstrate against further appropriations for the Navy, saying: "We ask you to refuse to go further in the ruinous and extravagant expenses of warships. We ask you to help replace international suspicion with mutual confidence and friendly good-will. We believe it will not be long before all nations will gladly follow the reasonable and civilized lead of the United States in this course."



A Post Quartermaster Sergeant, at the conclusion of a letter advocating the interests of the post non-commissioned officers, says: "All of this tends to breed dissatisfaction, but the difficulty can be easily adjusted by creating a grade for the Army known as warrant officer for the several departments, i.e., warrant officer, Q.M. Dept., warrant officer, Sub. Dept., warrant officer, Med. Dept., warrant officer, Signal Dept., etc., and recognizing the professional ability in all alike, i.e., making the initial pay for all departments the same, with the same proportionate increase. This grade should include all non-commissioned officers of the several staff departments who have passed an examination for the position they now hold and whose appointment was made by the Secretary of War or their Chief of Bureau, and whose status is not subject to reduction. This for all practical purposes would include all above grade 14, Par. 9, A.R., 1908, with the exception of the regimental sergeant major. The regimental sergeant major should not be separated from the regimental non-commissioned staff. With the amount of work and the many important War Department orders being issued and continual changes in orders and Army Regulations, the post non-commissioned staff officer is to the officer under whom he serves exactly what an attorney is to a great firm, and his work is of just as high grade as that of any other enlisted man, many of whom receive more money under the caption, educational or technical qualifications. We may be good shots, but we receive no pay as other enlisted men. We may perform all kinds of duty, but there is no extra duty pay for us; why? because our field of labor is so large that our duty includes what others get extra pay for performing. Still our initial pay is practically the same. We have a little higher rank with a little less pay. Can anyone show good reason for not making the post non-commissioned staff and those of the General Staff, as mentioned, warrant officers and increasing their pay accordingly? It would be a saving in the matter of transportation alone. For instance, every three years we are discharged and re-enlist the next day; our travel pay to place of last enlistment is considerable. Then, too, men who hold such positions and the better treatment (or rather higher respect from those under them, a more congenial fellowship among themselves and different consideration shown by superiors) would be satisfied to remain in the Army a longer period of time for retirement and the worry and fret now constantly glaring us would be removed, our lives happier, health better. We feel that we earn such consideration. We want to make the most of our ability and only ask a chance. Under the above conditions our work would be our delight, our responsibility could increase to our pleasure and to the interest of the Government."

The wide ramifications of Army activities in the United States make of vital moment to the military service the conservation of the natural resources of the country. Already the Engineer Corps is suffering from the want of proper wood for pontoon bridges. Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, told the House Committee on Military Affairs the other day that on account of the practical disappearance of white pine the Engineers have been unable to get it in the proper lengths and have been forced to splice it. They are using also Oregon fir in place of white pine, but the fir is hard to get in the lengths required, so that it takes considerable time to procure any large amounts. Only perfect wood can be used. The stringers are of such small dimensions, five by five inches, that the wood must have no flaws. Capt. W. J. Barden, Corps of Engrs., told the committee he did not think the stringers could be made satisfactorily of pressed steel. Though steel boats for pontoons were used abroad, Captain Barden did not consider them so good as wood. The French use a corrugated copper lifeboat that lasts forever, but it would be too expensive. What defective, or scarce, material means for the engineer equipment of our Army may be judged from the statement to the committee by General Marshall, that in case of war at the present time, we have not pontoon equipage enough to cross any of our large rivers, whereas most foreign countries have from three to five miles of bridge material. What the Corps is asking for in its estimates for the coming year is only a matter of 1,600 feet.

On one occasion a party of officers and ex-officers were gathered together in a corner of the cabin of one of the Sound steamers in which they were journeying to Providence, R.I., to attend a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Among those in this group was Bayard Taylor, the author, who was to be the poet of the occasion. His presence led someone to quote Taylor's immortal "Song of the Camp," in which the soldiers, "the outer trenches guarding," "all sang 'Annie Laurie.'" Taylor, having expressed his regret that this song had never been set to music, one of the company, Horatio C. King, answered that he had taken this liberty and on request of the poet he proceeded to sing the song, all joining in the chorus. We are reminded of this circumstance by the appearance of a little volume in which General King has gathered together and published privately thirty-four songs, which he has written in the course of his busy life, or adapted to music, or both, for he is a poet as well as a musician. General King's musical talent is especially well known to his comrades of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, where, with the handsome baton presented to him by his friends in the Order, he leads the singing at the monthly meeting. A fine likeness of the author prefaces this volume, which is affectionately inscribed to his wife.

Professor Charles W. Larned, of the Military Academy, who was one of the prominent speakers at the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States on January 2 at the Murray Hill hotel, New York, paid a very high tribute to the work of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York city and the influence it is exerting upon the moral standard of the children in the schools. It is controlled, he said, by experienced educators and guided by common sense and a knowledge of human—especially child—nature, and he suggested that higher education might well profit by the example of this experiment. Of the 600,000 children in New York, about sixty per cent. are of the tenement class, say, 350,000. Nearly 200,000 are engaged in some form of League athletics, and of these 150,000 take part in actual contests. The interest of the little fellows in it all is immense and growing all the

time, and their parents are enthusiastically with them. The mass of the people are for it heart and soul. The records established by these boys in the various events are astonishing and, what is of practical value to the country, the marksmanship records made by the high school pupils are most remarkable. "What most impresses me, however, even more than the percentage of physical improvement, or the keen enthusiasm and healthy spirit of contest," said Colonel Larned, "is the wonderful morale which athletics has at once developed in this heterogeneous mass of undisciplined children, and the readiness with which they have responded to the appeal to their better natures. For 1905 the League motto was Duty; for 1906, Thoroughness; for 1907, Patriotism; for 1908, Honor; for 1909 it is Obedience. Three, I may add, constitute the motto of the Military Academy and all its basic principles. These mottoes are really operative as factors in the influence and activities of the League."

In Collier's Weekly George Griswold Hill gives an account of the resignation of the war portfolio by Secretary Taft in the 1904 presidential campaign. Mr. Taft was invited to make several speeches for the Republican party and went up into Connecticut and there made a speech, pleading eloquently for a reduction of the duty on Philippine tobacco and sugar. It is said this tariff plea disturbed some Connecticut farmers who had invested money in the cultivation of tobacco and feared that a reduction would jeopardize their profits. Reports of their disapproval reached Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee, who, the Collier historian writes, suggested to the President in a diplomatically worded letter that Mr. Taft keep off the tariff question in his remaining speeches. President Roosevelt scribbled across one corner of the Cortelyou note, "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War," and sent it by a special messenger to the War Department. Mr. Taft lost his famous smile for some time after reading the document, and after long cogitation evolved a letter to the President, resigning the position of Secretary of War, though assuring the President of his unswerving loyalty, etc. This was sent by a special messenger to the White House. When the imposing looking document reached the President, he merely wrote across the carefully-thought-out sentences these words: "Dear Bill: Fiddledee-dee.—T.R." This was the end of the resignation. The laconic nature of the presidential comment was too much for the big humor-loving Secretary and he was soon in the best of spirits. It might be noted that the tariff question seems to bother the President-elect. After his first public utterances in the last campaign, he was taken to task by journals of his own party for certain views on the tariff and its connection with the panic of 1893.

The co-operation between the state and the Federal military establishments under the new militia law is resulting in many interchanges of opinion that are sure to prove valuable. One of the latest is a change in the designation of privates of the Engineer Corps, recommended by Lieut. Col. John G. R. Lillendahl, of the 22d Regiment of Engineers, N.G.N.Y. In a letter to General Marshall, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., the New York officer calls attention to the wisdom of asking Congress to pass a bill grading Engineer privates as privates, first class, and privates, as in the Signal and the Hospital Corps. Colonel Lillendahl thinks it a manifest wrong to discharge a man who has served faithfully and honestly as a second-class private, while a man of corresponding grade in any other branch of the Service is discharged as a private. "By comparison," he says, "the Engineer private appears to have been degraded." General Marshall has sent Colonel Lillendahl's letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs, with the statement that he believes that the old designations for the Engineer privates, namely, "artificers" instead of "first-class privates" and "privates" instead of "second-class privates," are preferable and that he approves such a change in the pending Army bill.

Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A., retired, who is a member of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, in an address to members of the fellowship, said that the Army was the forerunner of the coming co-operative commonwealth, and that the entire military service is run on the socialist plan. He said: "When the remark of the millionaire that the Army would crush out socialism was put to a number of my brother officers, a dozen of them jumped up and declared emphatically that it was not the purpose of the Army to put down socialism and that it was designed solely to put down insurrection or riot. They said that when the socialists came into power the Army would be used to preserve order. The Army is on a collectivist basis. Every trade is represented in it. There is a growing spirit of altruism and brotherly love which will soon develop into socialism. The time will come when war will cease and the military profession become mere police work and be finally abolished."

Edward Hubbard, for forty years a messenger in the Treasury Department and formerly a slave, died at Garfield Hospital, Washington, Jan. 5. He was sixty-five years old, and although born a slave obtained a practical education. In 1866, when Gustavus V. Fox, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was designated with the late Col. John Van Buren, of New York, by the government to bear to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from assassination, he selected Hubbard as his personal attendant and messenger. Hubbard was presented to the Emperor, who tried to induce him to remain in Russia. Hubbard could not be prevailed upon to leave his native country. Previous to his employment in the Navy he had been in the Civil War, and a part of the time was body servant to Surgeon Rubleson, of the New York Volunteers.

"Speaking of Japan," writes Mr. Jarvis B. Edson, "the following may be of interest: 'Of the forty-two officers on the U.S. steam frigate Mississippi, which was Commodore Perry's flagship en route to Japan, William Speiden, who was purser's clerk, and the present chief engineer, Edward D. Robie, are the only ones now living. Before they sailed from New York, Commodore Perry directed Mr. Robie to learn to erect and operate a line of electric telegraph in Japan, which he did, and he also assisted in installing the first steam railroad, and ran the

first steam locomotive ever seen there. At Napha, one of the Lew Chew Islands of Japan, Mr. Robie took the first 'Sun Picture' ever seen in that country, which was a daguerrotype of Commodore M. C. Perry in undress uniform. There were one hundred and ninety-one officers in the twelve vessels of that expedition, and the only ones now living are: Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, who was a passed midshipman in the storeship Supply; Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, who was a midshipman on the sloop-of-war Plymouth; Chief Engr. Edward D. Robie, who was an assistant engineer on the steam frigate Mississippi; J. S. Sewell, who was captain's clerk in the sloop-of-war Saratoga, and William Speiden, who was purser's clerk on the Mississippi."

Protests are heard because of the bulkiness of the general orders and circulars furnished the National Guard under the new régime. Major J. A. Olmsted, U.S.A., is one of those who believe they are too numerous. He was detailed last year to duty with the Iowa troops, and he says that "if fewer general orders were furnished the Guard they would take more interest in those received and pay more attention to them." He agrees with Major Morton, Insp. Gen., who says that most of the bulk comes from the orders and circulars of the Coast Artillery. "As they have no interest to the other services and furthermore tend to betray our methods," says the Inspector General, "it would seem much better to issue them in a separate series and send them to the coast artillery alone."

We observe that the New York Tribune, in endeavoring to enlighten its readers on the subject of line and staff in the Navy, informs them that "line officers are those having positive rank and staff officers those having relative rank." This was so formerly, but the Act of March 3, 1899, known as the Personnel Act, provides: "That all sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words 'the relative rank of' are hereby amended so as to read 'the rank of'; but officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled, in virtue of their rank, to command in the line or in other staff corps. Neither shall this act be construed as changing the titles of officers of the staff corps of the Navy."

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Jan. 1, 1909, was as follows: Battleships—South Carolina, 75.1; Michigan, 85.1; Delaware, 59; North Dakota, 67.4; Florida, —; Utah, —. Torpedoboat destroyers—Smith, 62.8; Lamson, 61.8; Preston, 57.9; Flusser, 50; Reid, 48.5; Paulding, 3; Drayton, 3; Roe, 4.6; Terry, 4.8; Perkins, 3.8; Sterrett, 3.8; McCall, 3.4; Burrows, 3.3; Warrington and Mayrant, no report. Submarine torpedoboats—Stringray, 68; Tarpon, 66.9; Bonita, 63; Snapper, 62.3; Narwhal, 58.7; Grayling, 57.4; Salmon, 54.9. Colliers—Vestal, 98.5; Prometheus, 98.5. Tugboats—Patapsco, 90; Patuxent, 97.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, in considering the subject of heat exhaustion on board ship, should inquire into the methods of cooling men engaged in deep mining, which has been followed in the Comstock and other mines for many years. After testing various ways of cooling off the miners it was found that the desired result could best be attained by allowing the miners to drink all the cold water they wanted and then to turn on to them a stream of hot dry air. The rapid evaporation thus caused cooled the body effectually. It is a method easy of adoption on board ship if investigation should show that it can be made effective.

Capt. T. L. Hess, U.S.A., assistant surgeon, writing of the joint Army and militia maneuvers, says that it would be highly advantageous to send a field hospital of the Regular Medical Corps to these encampments properly manned and equipped for instruction purposes. It would be appreciated by all the medical officers and men of the Hospital Corps and would be very instructive. Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, General Staff, U.S.A., makes the suggestion that a medical inspector be detailed to inspect Hospital Corps organizations in company with a military inspector as he would be better qualified to investigate technical fitness of men and completeness of equipment and stores.

The report presented by the members on the part of the House of Representatives, of the last Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, describes the unhandsome manner in which members of that board were treated by Congress. They were given their appointments under existing law, and after purchasing their tickets and starting for West Point, they were brought up standing by telegrams from the War Department informing them that they could go no further except at their own expense. Whatever the members of Congress may be individually, it is evident that the body to which they belong in its collective sense considers itself free from the obligations of courtesy which are controlling among gentlemen.

The proposed inclusion of a sterilizing apparatus on board ships of war will be in the line of sanitary precautions which are now recognized as the chief safeguards against disease. Part of the present tuberculosis exhibit at the Museum of Natural History, New York, is a display of the methods of preventing infection in the Government Printing Office, and the government should be a leader in the adoption of all such precautions.

In considering the question of the detail of officers on the retired list of the Army for college duty, it is well to bear in mind the restrictions put upon such details by the law, which provides that not to exceed one hundred officers may be detailed to such duty, but retired officers only on their own application, and they are not entitled to commutation of quarters.

That death is fast decimating the ranks of Civil War survivors of the Army and Navy is shown, says the Chicago Post, by the fact that during the last year in Illinois 2,296 pensioners were dropped from the roll, according to the annual report of the Pension Department.



Pictures taken by carrier pigeons in flight are described by a German newspaper, which Consul Gen. Richard Guenther of Frankfurt translates, in the Consular Reports. A carrier pigeon equipped as a photographer is able to perform various services—for strategic purposes, as an auxiliary for explorers, etc. With reference to its strategical importance, the war office of Prussia has taken an interest and has also placed pigeons of the military carrier-pigeon station at Spandau at the service of the inventor, and the experiments have given good results. The problem was to construct an apparatus of a weight not to exceed seven grams (108 grains), at a focus of not more than five centimeters (1.97 inches). The apparatus is fastened to the pigeon by means of a very light aluminum breastplate, tied by strips of soft leather and rubber to the back of the pigeon. After the first doubts of the feasibility of the contrivance were removed, it was patented. The pigeon flies at heights of from 165 to 330 feet, and on account of this high flight and the breastplate is protected against bird shot, while it is extremely difficult to hit it with a bullet. If an airship carries such pigeons they can be set free at any height and at any point in the rear of the enemy in order to carry pictures of their flight to their homes.

The carrier-pigeon photography assists in reconnoitering the position of the enemy and its topography. The pigeon is in the habit of describing circles before it takes a definite course of flight. In the short time before getting its bearings the pigeon can make a dozen pictures from various points. After it has found its bearings it flies in a straight course at a speed of more than half a mile a minute directly for its home. The operation of the snap-shot shutter can be nearly accurately reckoned, so that the assurance is given of preserving the picture of the desired spot.

As to the dirigible airships for the Army, the New York Sun says: "Our Signal Corps happens to be one of the undermanned and overworked branches of the Army, and until it is enlarged the detail for aeronautical experiments will cut rather a sorry figure, but unless Congress is persuaded to take some notice of the progress abroad in developing dirigible airships and vote an appropriation for the Signal Corps, the complement of three officers and ten men is likely to remain as it is. At its last session Congress was asked for \$200,000, but seemed to regard military airships as a hobby of the visionaries. Secretary Wright now asks for an appropriation of \$500,000. We are not prepared to say that he should have the full amount—votes of money for a specific purpose soon become fixed charges and expand mightily—but the European war departments are so far ahead of ours in aeronautics and the use of the dirigible airship is now so positive a development in military science that Congress should not fail to make what General Bell calls 'a liberal appropriation.'"

Col. Louis M. Maus, U.S.A., chief surgeon of the Philippines Division, has sent a protest to Washington against the "History of the Cholera in the Philippine Islands," recently published by Commissioner Dean C. Worcester, the Secretary of the Interior for the islands. Colonel Maus denounces the work as "misleading and scientifically valueless." He declares, moreover, that it is "a malicious attack upon his administration as Commissioner of Health in 1902," and "untruthful and unnecessary." In an interview he expresses surprise at finding after an absence of five years that provincial sanitation is in a deplorable condition. He characterizes Worcester's régime as "an expensive failure" and considers it primarily responsible for the long continuance of the recent cholera epidemic.

The Uncle Remus Memorial Association asks for contributions to a fund for erecting a suitable memorial to the late Joel Chandler Harris, by the purchase of "Snap Bean Farm" and the preservation of his home, "The Sign of the Wren's Nest," converting the front yard into a park and erecting on the lawn a memorial fountain with frieze containing all of the "Uncle Remus" animals, with a statue of Mr. Harris. Contributions can be sent to the treasurer, Col. R. J. Lowry, care of Lowry National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. Among the honorary vice-presidents of the Association are President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft.

Chief Mus. George F. Tyrrell, 10th Cav. Band, stationed at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, has been transferred to the 15th Cavalry Band, which has been ordered from Cuba to Fort Myer. This is a step in concurrence with the President's recent order that colored bands should have colored leaders and white bands white leaders. As fast as vacancies occur in the leadership of white bands the white leaders of colored bands will be transferred to fill them and colored leaders will be appointed to take charge of the colored bands.

A Turin despatch to the *Matin* says that a total of \$10,228,000 has been sent to Italy from various countries from the date of the earthquake up to Jan. 9, divided as follows: United States of America, \$3,600,000; South America, \$2,000,000; England, \$600,000; Spain, \$400,000; France, \$560,000; Egypt, \$22,000; Balkan States, \$180,000; Switzerland, \$180,000; Australia, \$160,000; Russia, \$150,000; Belgium, \$160,000; Japan, \$84,000; Germany, \$60,000; Turkey, \$40,000; Austria, \$32,000; Italy collected \$2,000,000; total, \$10,228,000.

Regimental refreshment stands at annual summer encampments are suggested by Lieut. S. R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., U.S.A., as a means for raising money for prizes to encourage individual team matches in the National Guard during the winter in gallery competitions. Lieutenant Gleaves was detailed with Tennessee troops in camp and found their appreciation of the importance of target practice not what it should have been. Gallery practice should supplement constant pointing and aiming drill.

An item of appropriation, recommended by the House Committee, for the Naval Academy, is the sum of \$75,000 to be expended in the purchase of the land on Greenbury Point, opposite Annapolis, which is necessary to render the small arms range used by the midshipmen free from danger.

#### AGE OF STAFF OFFICERS.

The effect of age on a staff officer's ability was discussed in a recent hearing of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., before the House Committee on Military Affairs. The question immediately under consideration was the details from the line to Staff duty, and this dialogue took place:

Mr. Holliday: "I assume that when a man gets to be a colonel or lieutenant colonel, he is pretty well along in years. Could you not actually get better work by taking the younger men of lower rank than putting in those elderly men of high rank? Could you not accomplish more, get better results?"

General Crozier: "Yes, sir. If present conditions continue, the officers in the upper grades of the Army will be pretty old men. Under ordinary circumstances, under ordinary conditions, men will not reach the grade of colonel in the Army until they are fifty-nine, and they will not reach the grade of lieutenant colonel until they are fifty-seven."

Mr. Holliday: "Could you not take a lieutenant of twenty-eight or thirty and get more work out of him than out of a colonel?"

General Crozier: "I would not like to give a lieutenant of twenty-eight or thirty what properly belongs to a colonel because the colonel would have more experience, but I would much rather take a major of fifty and give him a lieutenant colonel's job, than take a lieutenant colonel of fifty-eight as a rule."

Mr. Anthony: "Is it not a fact that you are getting younger lieutenant colonels and colonels in the modern army nowadays than formerly?"

General Crozier: "We are now, but there is a reason that will not continue to hold; and the reason is that you gentlemen have recently increased the Army, and you have created vacancies in the upper grades which the men have moved up into."

#### EFFICIENCY OF OUR NAVY.

Answering the question, "Is Our Naval Administration Efficient?" which is the title of his paper, Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, enters a characteristically vigorous protest in the January North American Review against criticisms of naval management. This paper is really a reply to the attack on "Navy bureaucracy" by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, which formed the subject of an editorial review in our issue of Oct. 10, page 150. Its author thinks that his own service of sixteen years as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering peculiarly qualifies him for answering these criticisms. Early in his defense he recalls attention to an often overlooked factor in naval administration, namely, that the Navy is constantly supervised by Congress, especially by the naval committees of the two Houses. The personnel of these committees does not change every two years, but is a fairly stable body. "Some members of it," he says, "were legislating for the Navy at a time when some of the loudest critics were still schoolboys. The country and the Navy are indeed fortunate in the present chairmen of the two committees, Senator Hale and Representative Foss. Not only have they spent years in this work, but they have made independent studies of naval affairs, so that it is safe to say that they are among the foremost experts in naval matters in the world. It is very important to have in mind the function of these committees in their constant supervision of naval matters. The members have a pride even greater than that of the average citizen in the Navy, because they can really make or unmake it. This means that important events in the Navy do not occur by chance and, above all, that naval administration has not come to its present condition without the knowledge of Congress." The fact is emphasized that the modern battleship, after all, is only a development, and that the improvements have come a step at a time; each step has been carefully discussed. Indeed, the "all-big-gun, one-caliber" ship is only an enlargement of the double-turreted monitors, the new ships having ten big guns in five turrets against their four guns in two turrets. The wooden "razeed" frigate *Roanoke* was fitted with three turrets, each having two 15-inch guns, but the weight was too much for the wooden hull and the vessel was used only as a harbor defense ship in Chesapeake Bay. The opinions of experts the world over, and the overwhelming majority at the Newport Conference, proved the Navy was of the highest class in material, the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet certifies the superior quality of the personnel, and the Civil War and Spanish wars have testified to the efficiency of the Navy as a fighting force, and we are asked what better or what other evidence as to the value of the prevailing system need be sought.

Taking Admiral Luce's article to assume that the policy of the Navy Department is settled by a majority vote of the eight bureau chiefs, the former bureau chief says that not once in his sixteen years in that capacity were the eight chiefs called together as a body to settle anything. "I attended to my own duties and as a rule every other bureau chief attended to his," so far as a general naval policy was concerned. The attempt to make it appear that "non-combatant admirals regard questions of naval efficiency from the non-military point of view," is considered by Admiral Melville as an "unwarranted depreciation of brother officers." The idea that a man who is not actually shooting a gun has no personal interest in the outcome of the fight, he calls absurd. He cannot see "how any man on a ship in line of battle can be a non-combatant." The ascription to these "non-combatant, non-military admirals," a tremendous influence with Congress sufficient to override the President and Secretary of War, is called "comical" by Admiral Melville, in view of their inability to induce Congress to give them titles indicating their grade in the organization. He believes all staff officers will agree that the most influential naval officer is the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who comes most closely in touch with the Secretary. His great power was shown about a year ago in the controversy over the command of a hospitalship. He resigned rather than obey the President's order. "It was a rather curious commentary on naval discipline that the officer who, under the Secretary, is specially charged with the maintenance of discipline, should himself refuse to obey an order of the Commander-in-Chief." There are thirty retired rear admirals in Washington and it is absurd, he thinks, to assume that their influence with Congress could be outweighed by that of the small contingent of so-called non-combatant and non-military admirals. The movement for a change has failed, not because of the opposition of the bureau chiefs, says Admiral Melville, but because the authors of the movement have been unable to persuade the naval committees that the change is desirable.

This inability to persuade, he thinks, is one of the limitations growing out of autocratic command. Conciliation and exposition, he asserts, are not among the traits of character developed by always having one's own way. Admiral Melville thinks that the present criticisms focus upon one point—that the line of the Navy shall absolutely dominate the Service in every particular. The preponderating influence of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is so great that no reasonable proposition he would submit to the Secretary will ever be rejected, a power that makes the proposed change unnecessary. As to the preparation for a campaign being a cause for a change, the former bureau chief says the Bureau of Navigation now has those functions within its purview. Its chief, with the approval of the Secretary, could exercise every function of a general staff, except control over the other bureaus. Certain defects have been charged to the bureau system which this ex-bureau chief feels should be laid on Navigation. Throughout his experience he always found the staff officers desirous of harmony and now that they are called "non-combatants and non-military," he is prepared to say that the blame for the ill-feeling of all the years can be placed where it belongs. "The general public has no idea of the indignities which have been inflicted time and again upon the staff officers of the Navy by some of those who would restrict to themselves the term of 'military' officers. It is this constant spirit of arrogance and domination by a relatively very few aggressive men that causes the lack of harmony." The value of harmony to the Service is shown by the readiness with which Congress passed the personnel law of 1890, all the officers then agreeing in their recommendations. Admiral Melville disclaims a wish to oppose any demand by line officers of the Navy for any reasonable modifications of existing methods that will render their part of the naval administration more efficient.

#### AMERICAN LAKE MANEUVERS.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th U.S. Cav., in his interesting report as chief umpire of the maneuvers at Camp David S. Stanley, near American Lake, Murray, Washington, last August, favors a site for another year's maneuvers near Nisqually Lake, Hillhurst or Roy. On account of their proximity to Puget Sound, and especially to the deep water at Steilacoom, these grounds, he says, apart from their value for annual maneuvers, might have considerable strategic importance, and the question of their permanent possession might be worthy of study.

The program of instruction and the various problems are given at length, and were made as progressive as possible, being based on G.O. 11 e.s. War Dept. Officers and non-coms. of the Regular Army were attached to the several regiments of National Guard participating in the maneuvers, to assist and advise in carrying out their special course of instructions.

The problems were examined and approved by the department commander, Gen. D. H. Brush. In giving the final touches to the problems Colonel Gresham states that he was indebted for valuable suggestions to 1st Lieut. K. T. Riggs, 14th Cav., Major W. P. Burnham, Gen. Staff, and Major H. L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., to all of whom they were submitted for criticism.

The program of instruction, with the problems, was completed and printed before the exercises began, and each problem was given out two to three days before it was to be solved. Of course, each side was given two or three days to prepare its own part of the problem and had to rely upon subsequent reconnaissance and study of the terrain to learn about the enemy and his movements. Maps should be given to each and every non-commissioned officer, to the end that the important work of patrolling may be intelligently done. The old plan of marching troops from camp, and leaving officers and men till the last moment in total darkness as to what is to happen, was abandoned for one that seems to conform more nearly to conditions of actual war. When does a commander permit himself to be left, up to within an hour or less of the moment firing begins, in absolute ignorance of the terrain, of the enemy, of the objective and of the whole purpose in view?

Notwithstanding the suggestion in G.O. 11 that the assembling of officers for discussion might be omitted, such assemblies were held, not in the evening, but in the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. This was found most desirable for several reasons. Many officers were heard to express satisfaction at the course of instruction, and, Lieut. Col. W. A. Mann, 6th Inf., declared that the exercises here were by far the best conducted and most instructive of the three he had ever attended.

Colonel Gresham says: "The keen relish of officers and enlisted men in the work was shown in their wonderful energy, that did not tire nor stop at any difficulty, but carried them swiftly and down steepest places, over cross-cuts, fallen trees, through brush and jungle, that seemed impassable to any but Americans. If they act thus in playing war, what may we not hope in waging it? And here it may be stated, once for all, that throughout these maneuvers the readiness, interest, earnestness and matchless energy of the troops were astonishing."

The quota of medical officers and of Hospital Corps men on duty with the several troops was inadequate. This shortage of officers is the bane in all branches of the service, and in respect to this, the Medical Department was probably better off than the rest of the troops.

We are told that in the neatness, promptness, general accuracy and correctness of his reports and orders, Major R. H. Noble's work was excellent, and when all its officers shall have learned to do as well, the Army will be most fortunate. In these respects Lieut. Col. W. A. Mann, 6th Inf., should also be highly commended.

As to cavalry, it is believed better results may be obtained by charging its commanders with the protection of the flanks just as soon as the other arms are fully engaged. To this end great freedom of movement should be granted.

In advancing to attack by rushes the greatest danger is reached when the body is erect and motionless. Hence it is plain that in these rushes each man should form the habit of stooping as well as possible, and sprinting—not walking deliberately—from point to point. This habit has not been acquired. It is equally clear that moving by the flank at short and mid ranges catches more bullets than moving straight forward. This error was frequently noticed during these maneuvers. It must be eradicated by the patient, constant effort of all.

The efficient aid through the maneuvers of Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., is acknowledged.

The work of the Engineers and Signal Corps was good. In the Medical Department the dressing stations and ambulance station were located at well-selected points, their equipment was ample and they were quickly established and apparently adequate to meet the suppositious require-



ments imposed. The tools used by the Engineers in entrenching the battery were not very suitable for the work, but, on the whole, their operations were good and showed great zeal and energy.

In commenting on the work of one of the problems in which the Blue and Brown forces participated, Lieutenant Colonel Gresham says: "The work of the cavalry under 1st Lieut. H. G. McKenney, 14th Cav., was most excellent, and is worthy of all praise." First Lieut. J. W. Everington, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. L. Whitley, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. C. Grubbs, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. M. B. Rush, 4th Cav., received high praise for their patience, skill, energy and painful toil. They resorted to all manner of ingenuity to escape the search of the Blue cavalry.

Colonel Gresham further says: "It seems proper to mention the intelligence shown by Sergeant Wilhelm, Co. D, 6th Inf., who had his detached post in the scattering woods on Spray's Hill, and left nothing undone to make it like a link of steel in the general chain. He had five men up as many different lofty trees, and the outlook and the concealment were both perfect. In view of the great shortage of officers, the successful solution of this problem is worthy of triple praise, and Major Plummer and his command of triple commendation, for on each officer was laid a triple load of care and labor."

Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. A. Meyer, 14th U.S. Cav., also come in for high praise.

Major J. H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., praises the efficiency of Sergeant Helms, Co. K, 2d Inf., in outpost duty the night of Aug. 24, and strongly urges that non-commissioned officers and the more intelligent privates be furnished with a map of the maneuver area.

#### WRECK OF U.S.S. WATEREE RECALLED.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., who was retired in 1903 with the rank of rear admiral, and now resides in New Bedford, Mass., talks reminiscently in the Sunday Standard, of that town, of the wreck of the U.S.S. Waterree and his thrilling experiences on that occasion, which have an additional interest now because of the recent Italian earthquake disaster. We quote from the article: "On August 13, 1868, the Waterree was swinging lazily at anchor in the harbor of Arica, Peru, and the commander had been taking opportunity afforded by the beautiful weather to do some painting of the ship's hull. By five o'clock in the afternoon the men had practically stopped work for the day. The sea had been delightfully calm for three or four days, the temperature had been very comfortable and the fragrant land breeze hardly disturbed the surface of the water. Suddenly, without any previous warning, there came a most terrific rumbling like distant thunder, accompanied by a most violent shaking of the ship from stem to stern, as if some powerful monster had seized her in his grasp and was shaking her first this way and that, much as a dog shakes a rat.

"I grabbed the railing to keep my feet, articles around the deck were hurled about in hopeless confusion, and everyone for a moment was dumfounded. I glanced shoreward, endeavoring to localize the most terrific of the rumblings and at one glance I was able to comprehend the whole thing. It was an earthquake, and although I could see that buildings had been thrown down, I had no conception of the terrible loss of property and life that was taking place. Huge boulders that had been a part of a nearby headland were detached and came splashing down into the sea. Vast clouds of dust were arising from the city and floated off toward the north, completely obscuring from our sight any vision of the land.

"The violent shaking continued for ten minutes, although the first shock was by all means the most severe. As soon as the commander could summon the crew he ordered the heavy guns which had been previously shifted from the port to the starboard side to be secured, and the hatches were battened down in anticipation of the incoming sea. As soon as everything had been made tight on board the Waterree the captain requested me to take my instruments and whatever else I considered requisite and go ashore to assist those who had been injured by the falling houses and the flying debris. The sea by this time was as calm as usual. I got into the gig and was pulled toward the shore without any trouble, till just as we reached the end of the quay, at which time I noticed that the sea was running out, leaving parts of the beach uncovered which I had never seen before. As the gig grounded, I succeeded in getting out at the bow, but in an instant with one swift lurch away she went out to sea carrying in her one of the sailors. He tried his best to pull against the current, but his efforts were of absolutely no avail, the poor fellow was swept from our sight, boat and all disappearing in the mass of drift wood and breakers which swirled and eddied around without any apparent reason.

"As soon as I landed I ran up the wharf, meeting hundreds of people who were coming down, begging to be taken off to the Waterree. I passed many people whom I had known, who lay dead or were caught in the ruins and hopelessly crushed. The scene was frightful, and although I attempted to render aid in several cases, I was carried onward toward the hills by the on-rush of people, the populace fleeing from the sea which was rolling in toward the town and promised to engulf it. Every ship in the harbor had broken from its moorings and was drifting back and forth, seemingly responding to all sorts of currents and counter-currents against which the rudders and the propellers seemed to be powerless. I eventually reached a hill back of the town which I knew the sea could not inundate. Together with hundreds of others I merely sat there all night long, the sea almost lapping the base of the hill, while I was sure that the Waterree must have been totally wrecked, and we could do nothing to aid her crew.

"By morning, however, the waters had receded to their normal position, and I quickly went down the hill and looked seaward in search of my vessel. She wasn't to be found in the harbor, but way off to the north of the town, she loomed up, high and dry, a quarter of a mile from tide-water, not a life lost save that of the poor fellow who was carried out in my gig. I hastened over to the Waterree and reported to the commander. From stories told by the crew, they did not know where they were drifting in the dark until the Waterree finally grounded in the sand, and, strange to say, did not list, but maintained an upright position.

"The Fredonia had been driven ashore, but was a wreck, had lost several lives and many of the crew were badly injured. During that day we secured a tent, which we pitched on the shore and there I cared for the wounded of the Fredonia, and everyone else whom

I could. We remained at the port until Aug. 29, when I was relieved and ordered to another warship. The old Waterree was too far inland ever to be floated, and as she was useless to the government she was given away, the ship at one time being used as a hotel.

"The town of Arica was totally destroyed, or at least the most of it, and suffering there was intense for a long time, the earthquake being one of the worst which ever visited South America."

#### NATIONAL GUARD AND LONGEVITY PAY.

In a brief submitted to the U.S. Court of Claims, Geo. A. and Wm. B. King, of Washington, D.C., attorneys for Washington Bowie, jr., argued in support of the contention that officers of the National Guard or Organized Militia, below the rank of brigadier general, when engaged in encampment maneuvers and field instruction, under Sec. 15, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, are entitled to a ten-per-cent. increase of pay for each lustrum or period of five years' service rendered in the Organized Militia. The claimant as an officer of the Maryland National Guard took part in the exercises at the Mount Gretna (Pa.) Camp of Instruction in 1906. He did not receive longevity pay, which, he asserts, is provided for by Sec. 1262, Revised Statutes. In the state camps of instruction he and other officers of the M.N.G. received longevity pay. Prior to the Mount Gretna Camp he had served fifteen years two months and six days in the Guard. The J.A.G. rendered an opinion, dated Oct. 15, 1904, Par. 368, Manual Pay Department, U.S.A., holding that officers of the organized militia are not entitled to longevity pay for service in the militia. This decision, says the brief, would be correct in a case of an Army officer asking credit for militia service, "but to apply it to an officer of the organized militia would be to deprive him of any pay whatever unless it be for service in the Army." The claimant based his claim not on Army Statutes primarily, but upon the Act of June 21, 1903, which, he holds, intended to assimilate the pay of the organized militia to the pay of the Army. In the case of the Marine Corps, Navy and Revenue Cutter Service, officers have received the same pay as officers of the Army and have been credited with the service they had rendered in their own particular branch. Likewise, the militia are entitled to credit for service in their branch.

The statutes affecting the pay of the Marine Corps, Navy and Revenue Cutter Service are similar in phraseology to the statute relating to militia pay. "They all provide a pay assimilated to the pay of the Army. None of them assimilates the service to the service of the Army." The contention of the J.A.G. that the service of a guardsman is not constant, but is rendered in the form of weekly drills, etc., is met in the brief with this quotation from the speech of General Oliver, Asst. Secy. of War, at the convention of the National Guard Association in January, 1908: "Now, I do not think that many of the National Guardsmen realize that they are exactly on the same plane as the Regular Army if war occurred to-morrow. Every National Guardsman, the day he signs his enlistment paper, or every officer of the National Guard, whenever he takes his oath, enlists for war. Do you realize that? There has been so much talk, some loose talk, on the question of whether the National Guard was in the first line or the second line, or whether precedence would be taken by the volunteers, that I should like to have you all take that in. Gentlemen, you are in the first line, and you have volunteered. The thing is done." The A.G. of Maryland is quoted as certifying that the claimant's service in the National Guard of Maryland was "continuous, he being, at all times subject to military discipline and duties." Later decisions of the J.A.G. Department, it is held in the brief, are against the decision used as authority in the pay manual and the latter decision should now, it is asserted, be declared erroneous.

#### GRANT AND LEE DISCUSSED.

There was an interesting discussion of Generals Grant and Lee at the close of the meeting of the American Historical Association in Richmond on Dec. 31, 1908. Major Eben Swift, of the General Staff, U.S. Army, said:

"Of all great soldiers, no one but Lee probably encountered as dangerous an adversary as Grant. Napoleon yielded at the last to smaller odds and his disaster was complete, but Lee's army at the end of the Wilderness campaign was as aggressive and high spirited as ever. Lee made five campaigns in a single year; no other man and no other army ever did so much. Napoleon's 'lucky star' often brought victory which his combinations had not prepared and saved him from disaster which he had not foreseen. It will be hard to find where luck and good fortune ever retrieved a mistake of Lee, or where the happy inspiration of a subordinate ever gave him a victory or saved him a defeat. Lee's opponent belonged to a different type. He was the modern embodiment of force in war. He cared not for ruse or strategy in its accepted form. Although he made nine flanking movements between the Rapidan and the James, he seems to have preferred the front attack. Strategy was reduced by him to a study of objectives, and objectives were reduced to one—the hostile army. Grant's campaign was hardly over when another great strategist came upon the field of war. Moltke conquered Austria and France. He introduced many new elements into the art of war, but in his strategy we observe the counterpart of Grant. In his five days' battles around Metz his proportion of loss closely approached what I have given for other modern battles. In the great war in Eastern Asia we watch Oyama's battles and are tempted to believe that he has modeled himself upon the strategy of Ulysses S. Grant."

General Alexander of the Confederate service criticized Grant for dividing his army between Meade and Burnside with the ninth corps. But for this Grant would have gone beyond the fields both of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania into the open country. Had Grant done this, he declared, there would have been no battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, but probably a battle on a line behind the North Anna.

"It was Lee's policy," Alexander said, "to fight under cover of the Wilderness, and he practically won a victory by bringing Longstreet into the action just in the nick of time, and perhaps we must say that Grant lost it by his faulty organization of having two separate armies under independent commanders operating in the same field.

"It is a little surprising to find that Grant, having the initiative, and the greater force of artillery, did not make a greater effort to get himself clear of the Wilderness before he encountered Lee's army. Evidently however, he considered himself abundantly able to meet

Lee on any ground, and, finding him in the Wilderness, he at once took the aggressive with such vigor that had he had sufficient daylight he would have made Lee regret his mistake in locating his supporting infantry under Longstreet behind his left flank."

#### CONDITIONS AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

If certain New York papers were to be believed, we should see the entire character of the New York Navy Yard changed in the next few weeks, the celebrated old chain ferry abolished, the Wallabout closed with a bridge across the basin, etc. The fact is, no immediate change is in sight. For years there has been talk of improving the water front of the yard and in 1900 Congress appropriated a sum to build a bascule bridge over the Wallabout to the cobdock that would do away with the necessity of a ferry. Nothing was done to carry out this appropriation because the building of such a bridge would shut up the channel. There is remaining of that appropriation about \$114,000. At the last session of Congress the improvement question came up again and it was decided to cut through the neck of land where the receiving-ship Hancock has been lying for years, so that ships could enter the Whitney Basin directly without going through the Wallabout. To reach the new drydock No. 4 now in process of construction, the eastern toe of land of the cobdock must be cut away. The beginning of this work can be made with the \$114,000, as stated some time ago in THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The Department of Yards and Docks in the yard is making preparations to begin the improvements authorized, but months will elapse before work begins; probably spring will be well under way before a beginning is made. In any event, the building of a bascule bridge over the Wallabout and the abolition of the chain ferry are not contemplated. So far as the new drydock is concerned, a long time is likely to pass before it is available. The conditions of unstable foundations which hampered the original contractor are persisting under the present direction of the work, and those who have been following the labors carefully for several years see little prospect of improvement. The land in some places is caving in 100 feet away from the edge of the excavation. Despite the use of the most substantial material designed to meet the greatest strains, the piling is often bent inward by these quicksands and slips of earth, until it seems difficult to get a solid foundation or to proceed safely with the excavations. Viewing these continuing "slips," some persons are unwilling even to approximate a date for the completion of the dock.

Our personal opinion of conditions at the dock is confirmed by the statement of Secretary Newberry before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 7, when he said he had made two or three visits to the yard because of the reported danger of cave-ins. The dock, he found, is being built over what seems to have been the site of old docks, filled in with city refuse, which is soft and mushy, approaching quicksand. As the present contractor dredges down the land, according to the Secretary's statement, seems to flow into the hole as fast as it is made. There had been rumors that this contractor was going to give up the task like his predecessor, but the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks had informed the Secretary that he saw no necessity for the man's giving up and believed he would complete the contract unless hampered by purely financial considerations.

The previous contractor who gave up the job was paid \$129,758.32. He alleged his failure was due to a navy yard sewer that discharged into his excavation. Borings are made by contractors themselves to determine the character of the foundation. As a matter of fact, the previous contractor knew exactly the character of the soil he was to work through, for we have been informed on official authority that the dangerous nature of the ground was explained to him by Navy officials. The contract price for the dock under the second, the present, contractor, is \$1,207,182.16, and no payment has been made under it. Already the government has expended outside of the contracts for plans, specifications, inspection, etc., \$16,373.97. This dock was authorized in 1900. Originally it was to be a 400-odd foot dock, but now it will be modern in all particulars.

Marked changes, however, are taking place in the administration of the yard in the form of consolidating the shops. Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, commandant of the yard, forwarded a report to the Navy Department recommending the consolidating of the machine shops. Last spring the consolidation of the paint, pattern, and carpenter shops at the navy yards on the Atlantic coast was ordered. Formerly each department had its own shop and could work independently. This consolidation of the minor shops has worked so satisfactorily that the principle has been extended to the yards on the Pacific coast. The centralizing of the machine shops will be a more delicate matter because work of a more important and technical character is involved. The New York yard was chosen for an experiment in machine shop consolidation because of Admiral Goodrich's sympathy with that policy which, the Department thought, would result in the experiment receiving full consideration, down to its smallest details. If success attend the experiment at New York, the plan will be put in operation generally. The bringing together of the smaller shops has, it is reported, already effected a decided saving of money. It is said that the reorganization of the yards will not be ended until much of the present system has gone by the board. Secretary Newberry is credited with an intention to do away with the bureau system that has prevailed so extensively in the past administration of yards, so that the commandant may be brought into closer touch with the management of the yard. Certain it is that Admiral Goodrich has given to the government of the New York yard a closeness of personal attention never before known in the history of the yard. He visited the different shops, noted the character of the men at work, and in several instances, it is said, detected workmen busy on private jobs, a discovery that resulted in the dismissal of the men concerned, even to the foremen. In the moving of one shop, for instance, about 1,500 feet, he kept close watch on the work, even to the extent of counting the men employed on the task, thus being able to send a sharp communication to the person in charge of the moving, calling his attention to the unnecessary number of men on the job. He devoted attention to the arrival and departure of the workmen from the yard to see whether they were giving their full time to the government. Heretofore such supervision has not been usual with commandants, who have been content to leave such details to the heads of departments, but a new régime seems to have been inaugurated in Brooklyn. The late Rear Admiral Philip used to go much about the yard, but he did not give to the individual tasks the technical scrutiny of Admiral Goodrich, of whom the other day one deplorable of the passing of the old easy conditions re-



marked, in answer to an interrogatory as to the Admiral's ability to give close and accurate inspection to such details, "Ability? Why, man, Goodrich has a genius for that thing."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., publishes "Studies in Applied Tactics," by Lieut. Gen. Georg von Alten, translated by Major G. H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf.; also "Decisions and Orders, a Study in Troop-Leading (based on the operations of an independent division) for Individual Instruction," by Albert Buddecke, translated by Capt. A. L. Conger, 29th U.S. Inf. The volume of Tactical Decisions is in the third revised edition, the reprinting being a testimonial to the value of the work. The translation was undertaken at the instance of Major John F. Morrison, General Staff, who desired to make use of this book in the military art course of tactics at the Army School of the Line. The present edition has undergone a revision in accordance with the latest regulations. The professional value of the work, especially to the young officer, has been so thoroughly demonstrated that we need only call attention to this revision. "Studies in Applied Tactics" is divided into two parts: I. Reconnaissance, II. Cavalry outposts, march and combined outposts. Three detachable German maps accompany the volume, but the author, General von Alten, has substituted our Army organization for that of Germany and the similarity between our Field Service Regulations and the German has permitted their substitution in many instances for the German Service Regulations, which form the basis for the work. Problems are given for the student to study and their solution by the author is published later on, so that the student can test his own work by that of high military authority. It is hoped in this way to lay a sound foundation for further study on the subject of battles and operations, the aim of the author being "to incite mental activity, develop ability, and strengthen the connection that the true art of war is progressive and must not be hampered by fetters." The Franklin Hudson Company are rendering an important service to the Army by publishing its valuable series of text-books, which have now grown in number to the extent of a library.

We have received a copy of "Topographical Surveying and Sketching," by Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U.S. Army, which has been adopted by the War Department as the official text for officers in their preparation for examination for promotions, as well as for the use of examining boards in the preparation of questions for such examinations of the officers. It has also been adopted as the official text-book in military topography in the Army Service Schools. It is for sale to officers of the Army by the Secretary, The Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. The price is \$2.50. This text-book, as the author tells us in his introduction, was, for the most part, originally prepared in the form of lectures and pamphlets for the instruction of student officers of the U.S. Army Service Schools and has had the test of several years of use, criticism and correction by a most intelligent body of instructors and students. By the methods of surveying with hand instruments, adopted at Ft. Leavenworth, and described in this volume, a fair topographical map covering an area of at least twenty miles square, or 400 square miles, may be made in a day by a group of sketchers, the extent of country covered in a day being limited only by the number of sketches available, and the resulting map will compare favorably, for all practical purposes, with one made by transit or plane table, and requiring weeks for its completion.

Holbrook & Son, Ltd., "Portsmouth Times" Printing Works, Portsmouth, publish "Promotion and Retirement of Flag Officers and Captains of The Royal Navy, 1908," by Paymaster-in-Chief James Bramble, R.N. Price, 4s. 6d.

"Rhymes of Happy Childhood," by R. H. M. Fillebrown are presented in a very handsome volume, published by the John C. Winston Co., of Philadelphia, with attractive illustrations by Edwin John Prittie, in black and white and in color. If the rhymes are of no great weight individually, as a whole they present a pleasant picture of child life to an admirable accompaniment of topographical effect and illustrations.

"Campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee," noticed in our issue of Dec. 26, p. 454, was the seventh, not the sixth, volume of the publications of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. Vol. 6, entitled "The Shenandoah and Appomattox Campaigns," was published in 1907.

An interesting volume for general reading on a somewhat technical subject, as well as for professional use, is that on "Nautical Charts," just published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. Its author is G. R. Putnam, M.S., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, director of coast surveys, Philippine Islands, 1900 to 1906. In preparing a lecture on charts for Columbia University, Professor Putnam was struck with the fact that there was no publication which covered the general subject of the origin, construction and use of such charts. It is to supply this deficiency that this volume is written. It contains an account of early geography and map making and the development of chart making since the appearance of Vesconte's loxodromic chart of 1311. As systematic surveying and chart making date back little more than a century, most of the information shown on modern charts has been gathered in that time, and there still remains much to be done to secure complete charts of the total area of the 145 million square miles of sea covering three-fourths of the surface of the earth. Only a comparatively small proportion of the coasts of the world can be considered as completely surveyed at the present time, and existing charts require much revision. Incidentally the author tells us, as the result of his experience in the Philippines, that the Filipinos make good sailors on the vessels and excellent penmen in the office. The volume, beside its historical data, contains much in the way of instruction in the collection and preparation of information for charts in correcting and using charts and their use in navigation. A list of books and papers on charts and related subjects prefaces the volume, the price of which is \$2.

"A Canyon Voyage" is a very handsomely printed volume from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and from the pen of Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. It is a narrative of the second Powell expedition down the Green-Colorado River from Wyoming and the explorations on the land in 1871-72. The famous first descent of the Green-Colorado River in 1869 by Major Powell in 1869 the book calls "a feat of exploration unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, on this continent." Brig. Gen. Mackenzie, U. S.A., Corps of Engrs., is thanked for copies of rare early maps of the region. The flight of time and changes wrought are nowhere more strikingly shown than in that

region. By a luxurious Santa Fé train one can now go direct to the south rim of the greatest chasm of the Sierras, the Grand Canyon, and stop there in a beautiful hotel surrounded by every comfort, where the explorers suffered greatly for rations only a little more than a generation ago. The narrative, like the illustrations, is varied and interesting enough after the pages are well entered to dispel the gloom created by the first picture showing the grinning skeleton as it lay in the Grand Canyon. Some of the author's phrases betray his close communion with nature in her loveliest moods, such as this description of the wait for the long-expected pack train (page 155): "The twilight died into that mystery which leaves the world formless against the night." The picture of "Running the Sockdolger" at page 227 will thrill the heart of even the sturdiest boatman that ever mastered the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence or dreamed of "negotiating" the Niagara whirlpool. That one can carry in one's mind through nearly four decades such vivid pictures of scenes and incidents is an evidence of the spell wrought upon the explorer's imagination by this contact with nature in her aspects of grandeur untainted by the vandal touch of civilization. The tale in the strength of its telling partakes of the ruggedness of the cliffs, the breeziness of wind-swept summits, and the limpid freshness of virgin streams.

"Taschenbuch der Kriegsflootten X. Jahrgang, 1909," compiled by Lieut. Capt. B. Weyer, of the German navy, is a handy volume of 482 pages, picturing in half-tone and detail sketch and shadowgraphs the ships of the world's navies. The book is replete with descriptive text and tables, dealing with the ships, their armament and their builders, and contains much valuable information not given in former volumes. Published by J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, Munich, Bavaria.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following is the list of candidates for the United States Military Academy appointed last week: Frederick S. Johnson, alternate, Millsboro, Del.; Gordon B. Galloway, alternate, Lexington, Ga.; Myron Bertman, alternate, North Vernon, Ind.; Gordon H. Butler, alternate, Scipio, Ind.; George E. Stratemeyer, Peru, Ind.; William A. Cannon, jr., Edia, Mo.; Thomas S. C. Cummings, Fort Benton, Mont.; Elmer E. Adler, alternate, Billings, Mont.; John Norton, alternate, Butte, Mont.; Francis W. O'Rourke, McCook, Neb.; Robert M. Leveridge, 227 East Broadway, New York city; Frederick S. Skinner, Beaufort, N.C.; Henry McD. Groves, jr., alternate, Newbern, N.C.; William T. Douth, jr., alternate, Goldsboro, N.C.; John A. Cowan, Devil's Lakes, N.D.; Gerald R. De Veaux, Defiance, O.; Loy W. Calkins, alternate, Jewell, O.; Hugh McC. Evans, alternate, Defiance, O.; Frank K. Davis, Delaware, O.; Benton Gaslow, alternate, Findlay, O.; William A. Whitten, alternate, Mechanicsburg, O.; Floyd R. Waltz, alternate, Williamsport, Pa.; Paul D. Carlisle, Plano, Tex.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised for bids for the construction of one band stable at Fort Myer, a quartermaster's stable at Fort Snelling; one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Du Pont; one storehouse at Vancouver Barracks; six double sets of captains' quarters, one commanding officer's quarters and one nurses' quarters at Fort Bayard. Bids are to be asked for two single sets of officers' quarters, a barrack for Hospital Corps men, one storehouse, one stable, and one wagonshed and garage at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.; also for two single sets of field officers' quarters at Fort Monroe; and a quartermaster's stable at Fort D. A. Russell and for grading around the lieutenants' quarters at Fort Leavenworth. A contract for plumbing a double set of quarters for Hospital Corps sergeants at Jefferson Barracks has been let to C. M. Wildman, of St. Louis, Mo., and a contract for 2,000,000 feet of lumber to the Eastern and Western Lumber Company of Portland, Ore., for \$25,700.

The functions of the War College of the Army do not seem to be clear to the House Committee on Military Affairs. Recently, when Brigadier General Marshall, Chief of Engineers, was before it, he was asked by Mr. Holliday why the engineering school was not carried on in the War College. General Marshall explained that it was a War College and not an engineering school. Mr. Slayden wanted to know whether there would not be plenty of room in the college to accommodate the engineers. General Marshall replied: "I cannot answer any questions about the War College at all. In fact, I cannot go inside of it unless I am invited." Thereupon Mr. Holliday remarked: "I think it is more ornamental than useful." Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., then explained briefly to the members the two principal ideas of the War College, "to teach officers, and to study questions of research into the probabilities of war with different countries."

Pvt. Wm. Buwalda, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on Alcatraz Island for attending a meeting of anarchists, expressing his sympathy with them, and shaking hands with Emma Goldman during her visit to San Francisco a few weeks since, has had his sentence commuted by President Roosevelt to dishonorable discharge from the Army.

A correspondent sends us a photograph of the 9th Cavalry Trumpet Corps, at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., showing a well set up and intelligent body of young colored men, concerning which our correspondent says: "The 9th Cavalry Trumpet Corps has the reputation of being the best in the Army, each man well instructed in music, a bugle corps that can play at concerts and serenades and give the public something new and interesting. Chief Trumpeter James H. Willis was instructor of the Trumpeters' School at Fort Riley when his regiment was ordered to the Islands. It was said by officers of other countries visiting Manila during the carnival that the 9th Cavalry has the best bugle corps in the world. It is rumored here that the corps may be designated to take part in the Inauguration parade and go to the United States to arrive about Feb. 30."

#### TALES FROM THE 23D INFANTRY.

In the club of the 23d Regiment in Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, P.I., some weeks ago, there was a swapping of stories of Army life. One member told of long ago days at Fort Grant, Ariz. The C.O. was a fatherly old colonel of cavalry. A private named Kelly was noted for his wit and bibulous habits. Kelly's troop was ordered into the field and when it came time to mount he was a little the worse for wear, having been a constant visitor to the canteen. The troop lined up in front of the Colonel's quarters, and dismounted for inspection. In dismounting, Kelly all but fell from his horse. The Colonel saw it, and stopped in front of him. "Is that the way men of the 6th Cavalry go in the field?" said the Colonel in a stern voice. "Yes

sir, officers and men," replied Kelly. He walked that day for fifteen miles, while the rest of the troop rode, and was sober when he reached camp. There was also a man in that regiment who was the regimental guard-house lawyer. His enlistment was about out when his troop commander sent for him. "You are about to be discharged," said the troop commander, "and I am going to see that you get 'Character Bad.'" "That's better than I expected," replied the guard-house lawyer, "I thought I would get 'Character Horrible.'" Another story was this: The 2d Infantry was one of the last regiments to give up the old blanket bag or knapsack, and a rifle and drum corps. Musn. William G. (Kid) Layland had been a drummer boy at West Point, and when he retired from Co. H, 2d Inf., he had served twenty-seven years as a drummer and musician in that company. Kid was a character and the tales told about him would fill a book. For the 2d Battalion of the 2d Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Ky., in 1899, a practice march was ordered in heavy marching order and the old knapsack was carried. "You fellows are a lot of recruits," said Kid, strapping on his knapsack; "you can't stand anything. Look at me when we get back to-night and you will see a soldier." The battalion stopping for a rest about noon beside a railroad, one of the wags slipped a coupling pin into Kid Layland's knapsack. That night when the company went into camp Layland staggered in and when he found the coupling pin there was something doing. Kid Layland thought he was the chief musician of the Army and there were no other musicians who could blow calls to equal his. One day he was musician of the guard at Fort Thomas. Very quietly all the fire apparatus was moved back of the mess hall. Out steps Kid at noon, to blow mess call. The first note had hardly sounded when out came the entire battalion with fire buckets, engine, hook and ladder, fire axes, and all the rest of the fire apparatus. "Where's the fire, Kid?" they all yelled. "There ain't no fire," he said. "We thought that was the fire call you were blowing," they all shouted at once. For months after that it meant fight to say "fire" to Kid Layland.

At another time at Fort Thomas fifty general prisoners planned to escape from the squad-room, used as a temporary guardhouse. A panel of the door was taken out and several got through in safety, but a fat prisoner got wedged fast. Those outside pulled and those inside pushed, but he got only tighter. At last the noise attracted the guard and the game was up.

#### THE ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

It may be of interest to the first and second lieutenants of Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry to know that an opportunity is afforded them to attend the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., during the coming school term beginning Sept. 1, 1909. Heretofore the student officers of the Army Signal School were obtained by the method of competitive selection from the graduates of the Army School of the Line; but under the provisions of G.O. No. 211, War Department, 1907, officers who are non-graduates of the latter-named school are now offered an opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of the Signal course. Paragraph 30 of the order referred to above, which prescribes the manner of selecting students for the year 1909, is given below:

30. Selection of student officers will be made as follows: (a) The Chief Signal Officer of the Army will submit to the Adjutant General of the Army, not later than Jan. 1 of each year, the names of not less than two, or more than five, officers holding permanent appointments in the Signal Corps for instruction in the school.

(b) In the same manner, the Chief of Artillery will recommend annually two officers of the rank of captain or lieutenant from the Coast Artillery Corps.

(c) There will also be detailed such captains or lieutenants of the Regular Army, not exceeding six in number, and such military officers graduated from the latest class of the Army School of the Line, as may desire the course and will have been recommended by the academic board approved by the commandant.

(d) There may also be detailed such officers of the rank of lieutenant from the Field Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry as may make application to the Adjutant General of the Army, and who are recommended by the academic board of the Signal School and approved by the commandant, also such militia officers of state Signal Corps organizations as may apply for entrance, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 5 to 17, inclusive, excepting paragraph 9 of this order.

(e) The foregoing details will be announced in orders from the War Department.

An examination of this order will also show the course of study pursued during the school year, and gives a general idea of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

Graduates have pronounced the course an instructive and interesting one and of value to any officer who may be fortunate enough to secure the appointment even though he never willingly elect to become a member of, or be temporarily attached to, the Signal Corps.

Upon request to the Assistant Commandant, Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., descriptive matter will be mailed to officers who contemplate making application for the school. Due to the limited number admitted each year, applications should be forwarded as prescribed in the order before mentioned, without delay, if it is desired to enter next year's class.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR NAVAL IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It would be well for all parties concerned to have the men of the Service put in fifteen years' actual service; at the end of fifteen years retire them on the same basis as they are retired on now for thirty years' service. But, after fifteen years' service, they should be held in reserve for five years, and during that period they should be subject to be called in for duty, for, say, one month or six weeks, during the five years. At the expiration of five years retire them for good. Any man that has thus served his country for twenty years has done well, and deserves to be put on the retired list.

Then the retired men should, as far as possible, fill all government positions that they are capable of filling, in navy yards, at stations and on Army reservations. In Europe, where the state has control over the railroads, etc., positions are filled chiefly by men who have served in any arm of their service. Here it seems different. I have observed in the navy yards of the country that, in case of a lay-off, on account of scarcity of work, the ex-enlisted man is the first one who gets canned, and the civilian who has in no way served his country is held on. There is no argument to this, because it is a known fact.

Another thing would be to do away entirely with receiving ships. It takes more or less of a crew to keep a ship in trim, and a very much smaller personnel to keep



a barracks in shape. The general repair and expense of a stone building would be considerably less than keeping one of the old "hulks" in repair. The sanitary conditions would be far better than those of some of these old "hulks," stinking from bilge water. In the use of barracks the coal consumption would in all probability be less as it would do away with the steam launches and tenders.

I suppose some Congressmen from the backwoods would say, "Well, what would we do with the receiving ships?" That problem is very easily handled. Take them out to sea and sink them; let the cream of our Navy and some of our forts see what they can do; for the forts I would advocate long-distance firing, and the mortar batteries would have an excellent opportunity to see what they could do in the line of plotting. For the Navy, let them see what they can do in heavy weather with the "hulks." We all know that we have some good pointers, fair-weather pointers, but when the time for action comes perhaps the day may not be fair and the sea smooth. With the modern sights and firing attachments and a smooth sea, most any man can do good shooting, but let us try our hand in rough weather; there could be no better practice than on some of the old "hulks."

Surely if a country like England could afford to sink a ship like the Hero for practice, we, then, can afford to sink a lot of rotten old hulks. If we must have some historic old relic in that line, keep the Constitution and the Constellation, but give us a show at the rest.

L. M. B.

#### A CRITIC'S OPINION OF NAVAL CHANGES.

Expressing his opinion of recent action concerning changes in the Navy Department, an officer of large experience in naval administration said:

"The statement is made that Secretary Newberry has not received any objections or protests from any officer on account of the recent attempt to consolidate the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Just after, you say that, doubtless, if he held his ear to the ground he would find that this silence is not indicative of the true condition of affairs. You, of course, realize very thoroughly that it is always an exceedingly serious matter for officers to protest to the Secretary against any action which he has taken. The time to have found what the officers thought about such a proposition was before the decision was reached, and if the Secretary had really been desirous of getting the opinion of officers, he could undoubtedly easily have done so by sending for officers of experience and asking them to tell him frankly what their views were.

"We have had a great deal of talk about alleged inefficiency of the Department, but so far as I have been able to observe, not a single specific case has been brought forward to show that the consolidation of the two bureaus would cause any increase of efficiency. The amazing thing to anyone who is familiar with the history of the Navy is that this particular time should be chosen for relegating engineering to a secondary position in the administration of the departments, when it has become of greater importance than ever to the real efficiency of the fleet. The exigencies of the Civil War led to engineering being organized into a bureau from its former position of a division of the Bureau of Construction and the results showed the wisdom of the action then taken. If it was necessary and desirable that engineering should have a separate bureau at a time when no vessel had more than 1,000 horsepower, what can be thought of a plan to reduce the importance of engineering at a time when there are individual vessels with over 25,000 horsepower and when every vessel in the Navy depends entirely on steam for her propulsion and also for nearly every other important function?

"In other departments of the Government the exactly opposite and the intelligent course has been pursued of recognizing the growth in importance of offices by giving them proper dignity when they are worthy of it. We have seen the importance of agriculture recognized by giving its head a Cabinet position and still more recently the formation of the Department of Commerce and Labor is another illustration. The most amazing thing in this movement is the fact that the President, who is a close student of history, should in this instance have permitted one of his subordinates to go so thoroughly against all the teachings of history.

"The statement with respect to the proposed board to consider a reorganization of the Department is most interesting, especially the statement as to the probable personnel of the board. One is amazed to note that on this proposed board there is no mention of any officer who has had experience with hulls, machinery, or ordnance and several names are mentioned of gentlemen who, however eminent in their own callings, have never had anything to do with the Navy Department, so that while their general knowledge may be helpful, they are certainly lacking in the critical knowledge which would be necessary. It is true that Admirals Dewey, Bradford and Chadwick were bureau chiefs, but their service was all with the one Bureau of Equipment. If a board on reorganization is to be constituted and members of it are to be selected who are not on the active list of the Navy, the wonder is that an endeavor is not made to secure the services of former naval officers now in civil life, and who, as officers of large corporations, may be presumed to have expert knowledge on the subject of organization. To mention only a few of these, there are Hon. Robert M. Thompson, who, by the way, has been mentioned as a possibility for the next Secretary of the Navy; Capt. J. W. Miller, general manager of the Fall River Line of Steamers; Mr. Charles W. Deering, of the International Harvester Company; Professor Hollis, of Harvard University; Mr. E. J. Berwind, of the Berwind-White Coal Company, and others. Judge Austin G. Dayton and Hon. Francis H. Wilson, both of whom were exceedingly active members of the House Naval Committee, would also be splendid men for such a board.

"As a matter of fact, it would seem that the straightforward and simple way to secure a satisfactory working plan to be presented to Congress would be for the Secretary to appoint a board of officers on the active list, representing all branches of the Service, and let them consider the whole subject carefully and submit a report. This would have to be considered by the naval committees of Congress anyhow, and these committees would undoubtedly call on retired officers, who have had experience, as well as such men I have mentioned, to give them the best information on the subject. The 'square deal' has been the motto of the present administration and such a scheme as I suggest would seem to be in accordance with that idea. A board such as the one whose names are given in your letter, while composed of eminent men, could hardly be expected to comply with this idea thoroughly for the reason that it has no representatives of a number of the most important branches of the Service."

#### MARINE CORPS RETIREMENTS.

In response to a request from an officer, we give below the date of retirement of the colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors and captains of the line, of the U.S. Marine Corps:

Of the majors the first retirements are in 1931, Hill and Lucas. In 1932, Catlin; in 1933, Kane, Treadwell, McKelvy, Russell, Long, Williams; 1934, Fuller, Neville, Moses; 1935, Myers; 1936, Bannon, Shaw; 1937, Hall; 1939, Thorpe; 1940, Leonard; 1941, Davis; 1944, Butler.

The captains retire in the following order: 1923, Patterson; 1926, McCreary, Bootes; 1930, Gamburg-Andersen, Carpenter; 1931, West, Brown; 1933, Rittenhouse, Marix, Harding, Low, Feland, Lyons; 1934, Wright, Babb; 1936, Snyder, Lee, Hall, Carpenter, Pritchett; 1937, Clinton, Harding, Blackstrom, Hopkins, Redles; 1938, McGill, Robards, Ramsey, Westcott, Huey, Hirschinger; 1939, Berkeley, Bearss, Clifford, Greene, Buttrick, Lyman, Day; 1940, Delano, Fay, Purcell, McDougal, Turrill, Lander, Reid; 1941, O'Leary, Jolly, Hooker, Sibley, Harlike, Breckinridge, Wise; 1942, Little, Taylor, Lay, Van Orden, Brewster, Salladay, Fryer, Beaumont, Cutts, Rixey; 1943, Parker, Bradman, Matthews, Gulick, Tracy, Rhea, Williams, Hatch, Eslick, Holcombe, South, Chamberlin, Manwaring, Brackett, Dunlap, Wadleigh, Wallace; 1944, Campbell, Pickering, Wiltse, Hughes; 1946, Turner.

In the following table, the arrangement is according to seniority:

Colonels.	
Kelton, June 24, '10.	Dickins, July 27, '17.
Murphy, July 7, '14.	Wood, Oct. 11, '18.
Biddle, Dec. 17, '17.	White, Jan. 25, '24.
Waller, Sept. 26, '20.	Karmany, Sept. 23, '24.
Lieutenant Colonels.	
Doyen, Sept. 3, '23.	Pendleton, June 2, '24.
Mahoney, Dec. 15, '23.	Cole, Sept. 1, '31.
Barnett, Dec. 7, '23.	Lejeune, Jan. 10, '31.
Moses, Nov. 24, '24.	
Majors.	
Kane, Feb. 6, '33.	McKelvy, July 15, '33.
Lucas, Nov. 3, '31.	Russell, Nov. 14, '33.
Long, Dec. 14, '33.	Shaw, Aug. 6, '36.
Berkeley, Feb. 27, '34.	Bannon, March 12, '36.
Moses, July 6, '34.	Hall, Jan. 2, '37.
Neville, May 12, '34.	Butler, April 20, '44.
Treadwell, May 18, '33.	Leonard, July 31, '40.
Williams, Dec. 15, '33.	Thorpe, Jan. 17, '39.
Myers, Jan. 29, '35.	Hill, July 4, '31.
Catlin, Dec. 1, '32.	Davis, April 11, '41.
Captains.	
Reid, Dec. 9, '40.	Patterson, Dec. 3, '23.
Dunlap, Dec. 22, '43.	Hirschinger, Sept. 11, '38.
Carpenter, April 25, '30.	Day, Sept. 26, '39.
Berkeley, Jan. 9, '39.	Low, July 7, '33.
Matthews, April 30, '43.	Harding, June 13, '33.
Gamburg-Andersen, Mar. 10, '30.	Lay, Feb. 8, '42.
Hatch, June 24, '43.	Taylor, Jan. 20, '42.
Brown, Nov. 19, '31.	Wadleigh, Dec. 27, '43.
Lee, June 4, '36.	Harlike, June 13, '41.
McGill, Feb. 22, '38.	Hooker, Feb. 13, '41.
Delano, Jan. 20, '40.	Williams, June 20, '43.
Gulick, May 25, '43.	Purcell, April 20, '40.
Bearss, April 3, '39.	Beaumont, Oct. 7, '42.
Bradman, Jan. 18, '43.	Brewster, June 11, '42.
Breckinridge, Sept. 13, '41.	Chamberlin, Oct. 31, '43.
Marix, April 29, '33.	McDougal, April 23, '40.
Parker, Jan. 16, '43.	Rixey, Jr., Nov. 17, '42.
Rittenhouse, Jan. 26, '33.	Blackstrom, July 23, '37.
Lyons, Dec. 21, '35.	Pritchett, Nov. 5, '36.
Van Orden, March 29, '42.	Lander, Sept. 2, '40.
Bootes, Dec. 8, '26.	Fay, March 19, '40.
West, July 7, '31.	Rhea, June 11, '43.
Feland, Aug. 18, '33.	Fryer, Aug. 22, '42.
Clifford, July 28, '39.	Holcomb, Jr., Aug. 5, '43.
Hopkins, Sept. 16, '37.	Greene, Aug. 19, '39.
Hall, Aug. 1, '36.	Manwaring, Nov. 24, '37.
Harding, April 15, '37.	Clinton, March 5, '43.
Lyman, Sept. 22, '39.	South, Oct. 8, '43.
Carpenter, Aug. 31, '36.	Buttrick, Sept. 8, '39.
Little, Jan. 16, '42.	Bishop, Jr., July 5, '41.
Wise, Oct. 6, '41.	Tracy, June 4, '43.
Cutts, Nov. 13, '42.	O'Leary, Jan. 6, '41.
Snyder, May 10, '36.	Sibley, March 28, '41.
McCreary, April 18, '26.	Robards, March 13, '38.
Jolly, Jan. 18, '41.	Brackett, Dec. 18, '43.
Williams, Aug. 25, '41.	Campbell, Feb. 10, '44.
Wright, Sept. 27, '34.	Redles, Nov. 1, '37.
Turrill, June 17, '40.	Pickering, Oct. 21, '44.
Huey, July 19, '38.	Westcott, Jr., July 17, '38.
Eslick, July 3, '43.	Wiltse, Oct. 22, '44.
Salladay, July 10, '42.	Ramsey, June 22, '38.
Babb, Nov. 18, '34.	Hughes, Nov. 2, '44.
Wallace, Jr., Dec. 29, '43.	Turner, March 29, '46.

#### HOW TO INSTRUCT MILITIA OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been watching with interest the articles appearing in the JOURNAL relative to the incorporation of the organized militia into the so-called first line, and my attention particularly was attracted to an article in which the statement was made that it would be necessary to detail officers from the Regular establishment to instruct the militia in case it was called on to take its place with the organizations of the Army. There is no fault to be found with the statements made, for it is true, in most instances, that such would be the case. But would it not be better to remove the cause of such a state of affairs rather than provide the remedy? It strikes me that the proverbial ounce of prevention can be applied in this case without injury or hurt to anyone. I would respectfully suggest that a good way out of the difficulty would be to detail officers of the organized militia with Regular organizations now and thus teach them the things they should know before the necessity becomes so pressing as to make it a danger, or a source of danger to the Army.

At the present time officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty with the Medical Corps. Why not the same with officers of the militia? Why can they not be detailed with a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, according to their arm of service, and thus give to the organization another officer and relieve the burden on the one on duty with that organization? Every officer of the militia has at least the foundation of a military training and could learn the ways of the Service rapidly and easily, taking less time in fact than a civilian who would come to the Army entirely green. Make the detail for a year or two years. There are officers of the militia who would be ready and willing to accept the detail, as is evidenced by the number of applicants who would attend the garrison schools. In the time he would be with the Regular organization he would learn the books and papers, would acquire a knowledge of the duties of an Army officer that would stand him in good stead in times of war, and above all, it would give to the Army a nucleus of trained officers who would be available for mustering, clothing, rationing and equipping the raw troops that must naturally be used if the government would bring the country to a war footing. This is offered only as a suggestion, and for what it may be worth, but it seems to me to be one solution to a

problem that is engaging the attention of officers in the Regular Service and of the officers of the Guard who are interested in their work.

ELMER K. RUPP,

First Lieut., Co. B, 18th Inf., N.G.P.

In the Army a young man acquires knowledge of the duties of command, and to make his suggestion seem at all feasible our correspondent should show how a place could be made in an Army garrison for a person not in the line of command and how he is to be supplied with quarters, subsistence, etc. He would be like a pebble dropped into a hopper of wheat, which might clog the machinery but could not be assimilated with the grain.

#### SOME QUESTIONS AS TO ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Ever since the publication of the text of the bill now before Congress, S. 7254, popularly known as the "Elimination bill," and recommended by the administration, I have hoped that your JOURNAL would clear up in the minds of officers of the Army certain features of it, which I feel confident are little understood at present. In brief, the questions I refer to are these:

1. Will this bill, should it become a law, prevent officers who are now, or may hereafter become, incapacitated for active service by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty, from being ordered before a retiring board as under the present law, and retired with three-quarters of their pay on the active list, or will such officers be "eliminated" with the rate of pay prescribed in Sec. 4 of this bill?

2. After the passage of this bill, should any officer below the grade of major be ordered before an examining board to determine his fitness for promotion, and be found to be incapacitated for active service by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty, would he be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted, with three-quarters of his pay on the active list, or would he be "eliminated" with the rate of pay prescribed in Sec. 4 of this bill?

3. After the passage of this bill, should any officer, on examination of whose efficiency and "medical records," pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 3 of this bill, by a board of officers convened as prescribed in Sec. 3 of this bill, be recommended for "elimination," and should the cause of the recommendation of the board be the result of the incapacity of the officer for active service, by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty, would he be retired with three-quarters of his pay on the active list, or would he be "eliminated" with the rate of pay prescribed in Sec. 4 of this bill?

4. Does this bill contemplate that all officers on the retired list, including (a) officers retired for physical disability, (b) officers retired by "elimination," (c) officers retired for age, shall receive pay as computed according to the provision of Sec. 4 of this bill?

5. Does this bill contemplate that the board of officers to be convened, as provided by Sec. 3, shall choose for "elimination" officers whose "medical records" alone show lack of efficiency; in other words, will the board be at liberty to recommend an officer for "elimination" for purely physical reasons, without considering whether or not his physical disability was due to his service, i.e., incurred in line of duty?

In his letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, U.S. Senate, Mr. William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, says: "It should be remembered that those retired through loss of health, or other disability incurred in line of duty, will receive seventy-five per cent. of their active pay, which is now provided by law;" but after a study of the text of the bill, I am unable to find any such comforting clause.

Sec. 6 of this act provides that "all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and nothing in this act shall be construed as changing the method of promotion now provided by law;" but wherein does this act provide for seventy-five per cent. of active pay for officers below the rank of major, or wherein are we assured that the laws providing for such retired pay are not in conflict with the provisions of this act?

If, as the Secretary of War has said, "those retired through loss of health, or other disability incurred in line of duty, will receive seventy-five per cent. of their active pay," why should the "medical records" of officers be considered by the boards to be convened as provided in Sec. 3, except the medical records of those who are physically incapacitated by reason of their own misconduct or vicious habits?

For the sake of furnishing an example of the injustice that the passage of this bill might entail, I desire to cite the following: The writer knows of an officer, a first lieutenant of the line, thirty-five years of age, and having about ten years' service as an officer. This officer has three distinct physical ailments, which, although at this time not disqualifying or seriously impairing his efficiency, are permanent and incurable defects, of such a character that in time they will not only interfere with the performance of his military duties, but two of them probably will ultimately result in his death. These three ailments are directly the result of this officer's service, incurred during or after hard field service, and could not have been foreseen or avoided under the circumstances.

By reason of two of these ailments, this officer has been several times on sick report, and has been a patient in Army hospitals for periods of weeks and months. Now, suppose that his "medical record" were to be referred to a board, and because of it he were to be "eliminated," as provided in Sec. 3 of this bill? As has been stated, he is thirty-five years of age, and is married. He is no longer fitted to begin life anew as a civilian in competition with men of his own age who were preparing for their various callings in civil life, at a time when he was giving the best years of his life to the Service of his country, and he is now, by reason of his physical condition, not prepared to begin a new fight for a livelihood in a new field.

Should this officer be "eliminated," and he fears that owing to his sick report record he may be selected for that fate, he will receive, under the provisions of Sec. 4 of this bill, the insignificant sum of \$16.66 per month.

The writer is one of those who deprecates the kind of criticism which suggests no remedy or substitute for that which he decries, and therefore, he suggests that the "Elimination bill" should make no mention whatever of an officer's "medical record," should distinctly provide that "elimination" should be solely for mental, moral, or professional disqualifications, and that nothing in this bill should be construed as preventing the retirement of officers for physical disability, with seventy-five per cent. of active pay, under any circumstances except where such disability shall have resulted from his own misconduct or vicious habits.

SUBSCRIBER.



Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., in Army and Navy Life for January, discusses the proposal recently made by Percival A. Hismam, of England, for a naval understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Admiral Goodrich dwells on conversations he had years ago with Sir George Clarke, in which they discussed the possibility of the two English-speaking nations acting as the world's policemen. Their plan was to have the various Christian powers contribute toward a fund with which England and the United States would maintain a fleet and an army to be used to coerce any quarrelsome country into abandoning her warlike intention until arbitration could operate. Admiral Goodrich sees in Mr. Hismam's plan a renaissance of the ideas he and Sir George talked over long before the Hague tribunal was founded, and that the scheme has elements of life and hope in it, even in these days of large armaments; he is assured, "by the serious and dignified manner in which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in a recent issue weighs it." A long review of Mr. Hismam's article appeared in our issue of Nov. 21, 1908 (page 308). Previous to the publication of his article in England Mr. Hismam favored us with two advance proofs of his article, one of which we sent to President Roosevelt. Admiral Goodrich says: "The mere fact that such an article should be written and given a prominent place in the United Service Magazine, of London, proves that the idea, by whomsoever originated, has made and is still making progress. Supposing, on the other hand, there were at the disposition of the Hague Tribunal a thoroughly prepared and highly trained force of, say, 250,000 men, ready to move at a moment's notice, why should the great powers maintain huge standing armies? With such an array always available, nations might very easily diminish their standing forces to a mere army corps and trust to their militia and volunteers, as we do, for the bulk of their defense. There is more in Mr. Hismam's essay than appears on the surface. It indicates an undercurrent of thought that must sooner or later be productive of great results, and this undercurrent of thought is not confined to any one man or to any one place."

T. Ishida, representative of the Mitsui Company, announced that a Japanese squadron of four warships will visit Southern California seaports the latter part of April or early in May. Mr. Ishida is at San Diego, Cal., as a representative of the Mikado to arrange for the coaling of the warships when they go to San Diego. "Two armored cruisers and two training vessels, each of the latter being a large protected cruiser, will leave Japan the first week in March for Honolulu," said Mr. Ishida. "After a short stay there the warships will go to San Francisco. The itinerary after the arrival at San Francisco has not yet been definitely arranged. It is possible that the squadron will go to Tacoma and then return south, but more likely the warships will come south shortly after their arrival in San Francisco. It is planned to have them make a stay of about a week at San Pedro and then they will come to San Diego for two weeks. During the time they are anchored in port here they will take on a supply of coal for the voyage to Panama. The trip to Panama is to be made in order to allow the officers and cadets to become familiar with the work that is being done by the American government in the construction of the canal." A press despatch from Tokio of Jan. 14 states, however, that the Japanese government has not reached a decision in regard to the proposed visit of a Japanese fleet to the Pacific coast of the United States. The Admiralty officers are considering plans for despatching two cruisers, for educational purposes, on a trip to Hawaii, San Diego and San Francisco, but not to touch at Panama.

A brother officer writing to the New York Sun says: "Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, one of the most brilliant officers of the Navy, has just passed to the retired list after an honorable and distinguished active service of more than forty-seven years. During the last session of Congress, when the President was urging an appropriation for four battleships against the strongest opposition in Congress, Admiral Goodrich said to me: 'What the President should do is to offer to compromise on two battleships of 25,000 tons each. I believe he would win on the issue, and the important effect would be the lesson it would teach to the entire naval world. It would call a halt on the mad ambition for naval preponderance, as it would initiate a policy that only the richest nations could follow. It would mean the rebuilding of navies, drydocks and deepening harbors at a cost so appalling as to compel arbitration.' I urged him to write at once to the President suggesting such a compromise and his reasons therefor, and I said that I felt sure the President would immediately grasp their import and act upon them; but instead of doing this Admiral Goodrich wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, and so far as I know the receipt of his letter was not even acknowledged. Some four years ago Admiral Goodrich made these same suggestions in a communication to the General Board of the Navy. That was before the British Dreadnought was designed."

The Naval Appropriation bill will contain a provision as to employment of civilians at navy yards, that will, as recommended by the Department, allow of a more correct classification of laborers now listed as "special." Under the new arrangement it will be possible to employ under each bureau at a navy yard certain civilians in the bureau recommended as needed, who shall receive their compensation from a fraction of the various appropriations which are previously set aside by Congress for that purpose. Congress will simply allot the lump sum, and leave to the Secretary of the Navy the establishment of grades. In this way it will be possible to compete with the scale of wages outside of the government yards and control the amount of expenditure.

The Quartermaster's Department has awarded the following contracts during the past week: Fort Slocum: To C. E. Currier & Co., Boston, four sets officers' quarters, \$22,989; double non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$13,288; double lieutenants' quarters, \$18,940. To David Buist, Barnardville, N.J., plumbing for the same buildings, \$5,100; to Earl & Cook, New York city, for heating, \$2,910. For the Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., to Kestner & Co., Chicago, Ill., for elevators, \$7,175. Fort Moultrie: To Palmer Contract Co., Augusta, Ga., for band barracks, four non-commissioned officers' barracks and a band lavatory, total, \$31,593. Fort

Greble: To Michael McCormick, Newport, R.I., barracks, \$34,843; Darling and Slade, Fall River, Mass., two double non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$13,760. Fort Meade: One quartermasters' storehouse, three Cavalry stables—To Thomas H. O'Neill, Denver, \$66,748; Healy Plumbing Co., for plumbing, \$5,728; for completing the fourth floor of the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., S. B. Maddox & Co., of Washington, D.C., \$5,117. Fort Riley: Gun Sheds, \$22,000; to Segler Bros., Junction City, Kas.; isolation hospital, \$14,000, same firm.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received advices from Manila that ere long a number of medical inspectors will be required in the Philippine Bureau of Health. These positions will carry salaries of \$1,800 or \$2,000, and it is requisite that the appointees have a thorough knowledge of medicine, and it is preferred that they also have a knowledge of sanitation and of the Spanish language. They will be assigned to work in different parts of the archipelago under the Bureau of Health, and it is the desire of the Government to secure through the special civil service examination to be held shortly men of the best type. The Bureau has requested the Civil Service Commission to hold as soon as practicable an examination for the purpose of securing veterinarian eligibles to fill a number of places in the Philippine Islands. The entrance salary will be \$1,600 and the chances of promotion for competent men are considered good. As the positions are under civil service, they can only be filled by transfer from the United States service or by the appointment of those passing the civil service test.

Mr. R. H. Buchanan, of Washington, D.C., writes saying: "As the old fight over titles in the Navy threatens to be renewed, the writer offers the suggestion that if staff officers were given titles which would properly convey some idea of the holder's position, we should probably hear much less of a desire for titles now held exclusively by the line." Mr. Buchanan suggests the following changes in staff titles: Surgeon general, no change; medical director, retired, to surgeon general; surgeon general, retired, no change; medical director, no change; medical inspector to fleet surgeon; surgeon to staff surgeon; passed assistant surgeon to surgeon; assistant surgeon to surgeon (junior grade); assistant surgeon, retired, to surgeon (junior grade); chief constructor to director general of construction; chief constructor, retired, to constructor general; naval constructor, retired, to constructor general; naval constructor to chief constructor; naval constructor to chief constructor. The remaining grades as at present.

The War Department has accepted the decision by the Court of Claims as reinforced by the opinion of the Attorney General in the case of Surgeon Cloud, of the Army, and the anomaly of retiring an officer in the nondescript condition of having neither one rank nor another has been disposed of permanently. The officer after nearly five years' service with the rank and pay of a first lieutenant was ordered before a retiring board and found physically disqualified for duty. The Secretary of War for some reason was opposed to allowing him to retire with the next higher grade to which he was soon to be entitled, and under an old and nearly forgotten order proceeded to retire him without sending him before the examining board. In the meantime, before he was actually retired, his five years of service expired and his right accrued. The Court of Claims and the Attorney General hold that he stands retired with the rank of a captain of Cavalry.

In an open letter published last week, John D. Long, a former Secretary of the Navy, speaks on the Brownsville matter as follows: "According to despatches this morning from Washington the Secretary of War states that some of the members of the Brownsville command are innocent of the wrong-doing charged against them. Does not this emphasize the blunder that has been made in this matter? Do the people understand that 150 soldiers, some of them veterans who fought gallantly in Cuba, have been dishonored and for more than two years discharged from the Service, with the consequent loss of their livelihood? Is not this punishing ten innocent men lest one guilty man—with no certainty that even he is guilty—may escape? May it not be hoped that one of the first acts of President Taft will be to do justice to these men? Whether they are white or black is immaterial; they are citizens."

The court appointed by Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding the Department of Luzon, for the trial of Major Charles J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf., at Manila, on charges connected with his personal obligations consists of the following officers: Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav.; Edward B. Pratt, 30th Inf.; Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art.; Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.; Charles H. Watts, 9th Cav.; Granger Adams, 5th Field Art.; George H. Gale, 10th Cav.; Nat. Phister, 30th Inf.; Majors Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; George H. Sands, 10th Cav.; Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, U.S.A., judge advocate.

A dispatch from Villefranche, Jan. 13, says: "The United States battleships Minnesota, Vermont and Kansas continue to be the principal attraction here. All this afternoon boatload after boatload of visitors were conducted over the ships and everybody was loud in praise of the American men of war and their neatness and order. The pet bear of the Minnesota was taken ashore this afternoon and became the idol of the children, a swarm of whom followed it across town to an automobile in which it was taken to Nice, two miles away, for an airing. The people here are looking forward eagerly to the football match next week between the men from the Minnesota and Kansas, which will be played on the military parade ground."

When Rear Admiral Sperry, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, visited King Victor Emmanuel at Rome Jan. 14, he was received most cordially. The King was prompt to express his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the American supplyships, with stores of food and clothing available for immediate distribution among the destitute. With Rear Admiral Sperry were

Commander Grant, Lieutenant Commanders Fullinwider and Wurtsbaugh and Pay Inspector McGowan, of his staff.

Our forces departing from Cuba are given a good word by the Havana Telegraph, which, in a recent issue, said: "However sincere a well-wisher of the Cuban Republic one may be, he cannot but feel regret at the termination of a régime, during which he enjoyed the society of so many of the best men of the United States Army. To Americans in Cuba the presence of the provisional government and the army has meant much in a social way, and their going will leave an aching void behind. The marines who began their exodus Dec. 31 are specially entitled to tears, for they were the first to come to Cuba's assistance and their sojourn here has been distinguished by the most conscientious and valuable service."

A defense of the band in the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army was made by Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, when he appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to explain the estimates for his branch of the Service. A question was raised in regard to the utility of the band, and while admitting that a band was not a very essential factor in his organization, he said that a band is to be found in every other organization in the Army. He pointed out that the Artillery has a band for every regiment, or for every colonel in command.

Paul J. Dashiell, Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, has been designated as permanent secretary of the Board of Visitors to the Academy. Hitherto the secretary has been appointed temporarily each year. It is believed that it will add to the value of the work of the Board if the secretary is made permanent, and from year to year may advise members of the previous action and assist in directing the deliberations with economy of time and effort.

In reporting companies which have made one hundred per cent. in target practice this year no mention has as yet been made of the 85th Co., C.A.C., Capt. Andrew Hero commanding, who made four hits in three minutes and four seconds, obtaining a figure of efficiency of 38.38, at Battery Moore, Fort Casey. It is believed, from a study of the reports of other companies, that this is the highest figure made by any company last season. It is certainly much higher than any made the preceding year.

Plans and estimates are being made for a hospital at the Pearl Harbor naval station. The importance of this new station and the proportions to which it is expected to grow in the near future make it expedient to anticipate the necessity of an adequate hospital there to provide for the considerable number of men from the Navy and Marine Corps that are to be stationed in Hawaii.

The Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in Washington to consider cases arising under the execution of the horsemanship test order met Jan. 8 and took up the cases of Col. Charles B. Byrne, Med. Corps, stationed at Governors Island, and Major Chas. S. Walkley, chaplain, stationed at Fort Monroe, both of whom were not allowed by the Medical Board to take the walking test because of their physical condition.

Major H. L. Hawthorne, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Artillery officer, Department of the Columbia, has compiled under the direction of Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush a handy pamphlet, giving the military careers of officers of the Army and Navy, in honor of whom Coast Artillery posts and batteries in the Department of the Columbia have been named. There are seven forts and forty-seven batteries in the Department named after officers.

In reply to the request of Ord. Sergt. John W. Anness, retired, for permission to instruct the high school boys at Milford, Mich., the Judge Advocate General has rendered the opinion that permission may be given a retired soldier, and that the Department might probably furnish for such purpose one or two copies of Infantry Drill Regulations.

All officers of the sunken cruiser Yankee have been transferred to Philadelphia, Pa. Since the accident to the Yankee her officers have been attached to the receiving ship Washash at the Charleston Navy Yard. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, who is now at the scene of operations for raising the Yankee, is not included in the order. He will remain during the work of raising the vessel.

Early in April ten of the class of twenty female nurses resulting from the first examination of candidates will be sent to duty at Yokohama and Canacao hospitals, where they are much needed. At that time, also, another examination will be held for another class of about the same number.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., left New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, for Central America as the accredited agent of the United States government to the several republics fronting the Caribbean coast to endeavor to persuade them to install lighthouses or range lights on their coasts and in the harbors.

The case of Thornton Jenkins Hains, on trial in the Supreme Court at Flushing, L.I., for his part in the killing of William E. Annis by his brother, Capt. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., was given to the jury at 4:55 p.m. on Thursday of this week. The jury, on Friday afternoon, rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., testified last week in the interference proceedings brought by Douglas, who claims to be the prior inventor of his torpedo gun. Much interest was elicited from his direct and cross-examination.

The mine planters Hunt and Knox arrived at Algiers on their way through the Mediterranean to Manila, Jan. 9, no mishaps being reported, all well and the voyage pleasant.

The Bureau of Construction is preparing instructions to the various navy yards in regard to necessary repairs to the homecoming battleships of the Atlantic Fleet.



## ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, Jan. 13, with the following military passengers: Capt. Joseph Blanchard, Philippine Scouts; Capt. Junius I. Boyle, Philippine Scouts; Capt. Wilson B. Burt, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, Med. Corps; 2d Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lucius Hopwood, Med. Corps; Major William B. Ladue, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. McIntyre, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf.; Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf.; Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S. Army; Capt. Elbert E. Person, Med. Corps; Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, U.S.A., retired; Lieutenants Bowen and Randolph, 20th Inf., from Honolulu, H.T.; one hundred and three enlisted men, including twenty-five sick.

The transport Kilpatrick will return from her trip to Manila, carrying Major General Duvall, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray and field and coast artillery for service in the Philippines, directly to New York by way of Suez. She will bring the 10th Cavalry and will leave Manila May 15.

The transport Seward, which has been at Shanghai for several months undergoing extensive repairs, is rapidly approaching completion and will return to Manila during the latter part of January. She will be retained in the inter-island service.

## PASSENGERS ON THE THOMAS.

The transport Thomas sailed on Jan. 5 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila via Honolulu, H.T., with the following troops and military passengers: Headquarters, 1st and 3d Squadrons, 5th Cavalry (23 officers and 513 enlisted men), forty-six Hospital Corps, one casual, twenty-one recruits, 1st; forty-four, 6th; two, 9th; one, 10th Cavalry; 20, 4th; 9, 14th; 43, 18th; 26, 23d; 6, 25th; 69, 29th; 44, 30th; 1, 20th Infantry; 5, 2d; 6, 5th Field Artillery; 3, 35th; 2, 57th Co., Coast Artillery Corps; 1, Engineers; 2 female Army nurses, Lieutenants Quekemyer and James, Veterinarian Vans Agnew, 5th Cav.; sailed on steamer Virginia, carrying horses of the 5th Cavalry, to Honolulu, H.T.

The following were the first-class passengers who sailed on the Thomas for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam:

Col. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. G. K. Hunter, 5th Cav., wife and son; Lieut. Col. W. R. Abercrombie, 25th Inf.; Major John S. Parke, 14th Inf.; Capt. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Capt. D. P. Cordray, 26th Inf.; Capt. F. D. Ely, 30th Inf., and wife; Capt. H. O. Willard, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. R. Day, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. B. Scates, 5th Cav.; Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. D. Forsyth, 5th Cav.; Capt. T. L. Rhoads, M.C.; Capt. H. D. Bloombergh, M.C., wife and mother-in-law; Dr. Paul T. Dessez, P.A. surgeon, U.S.N.; Capt. C. F. Morse, Med. Corps, and wife; Capt. H. S. Purnell, Med. Corps, wife and two children; Capt. R. L. Moseley, Phil. Scouts, wife, child, sister-in-law; Lieut. J. H. Lewis, 5th Cav.; Lieut. W. V. Morris, 6th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Chas. C. Winnia, 5th Cav., and wife; Lieut. R. H. Kelley, 4th Inf.

Lieut. R. M. Barton, 5th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., and wife; Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 5th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, C.E.; Lieut. F. M. McCallum, Med. Res. Corps, and wife; Lieut. Julius C. LeHardy, M.R.C.; Lieut. H. F. Lincoln, M.R.C.; Chaplain Edward P. Chase, 5th Cav., and mother; Lieut. Robert Dickson, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. W. F. Wheatley, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav., wife and sister; Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav.; Lieut. C. L. Morrison, 5th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. Chas. W. Stewart, 5th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. Chas. B. Hoyt, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Arthur W. Hanson, 5th Cav.; Lieut. H. M. Groninger, 5th Cav.; Lieut. August Wetzel, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Lieut. Mathew Demmer, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Lieut. D. H. Edwards, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. O. L. Houser, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. S. L. Weld, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. R. G. Igoe, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Lieut. M. Lawton, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. E. B. Miller, Phil. Scouts.

Lieut. C. T. Alden, Phil. Scouts, wife, two children and mother-in-law; Lieut. Anthony Kleitz, Phil. Scouts; Dr. J. D. Milliken, dental surg., U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. Thomas A. Breen, veterinarian, Q.M.D.; Miss Carrie Bechtel, Army nurse; Miss Marie Jorgensen, nurse, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. J. C. Castner and child, family of Captain Castner, Q.M.D.; Mrs. M. N. Falls, wife of Captain Sturges, 5th Cav.; Mrs. H. A. Purcell, mother of Lieutenant Purcell, 26th Inf.; Mrs. K. L. Pepper and three children, family of Lieutenant Pepper, 23d Inf.; Miss Elizabeth Daywalt, daughter of Lieutenant Daywalt, M. R.C.; Miss Rachelle Kelly, member of family of Lieutenant Kelly, M.R.C.; Mrs. J. B. Bennet, son and niece, family of Inspector Bennet, Phil. Constab.; Miss Dorothea Clendenin, member of family of Major G. H. Morgan; Miss Mary A. Adair, sister of Lieutenant Adair, 10th Cav.; Miss Anna S. Beil, member of family of Lieutenant Otey, Phil. Scouts; Mrs. R. E. Ames and child, member of family of Ch. Clerk Ames, Ord. Dept., U.S.N.; Richard F. S. Puck, pharmacist, U.S.N.; Edward J. Hoffman, P.M. clerk, Navy; W. R. Taylor, elec. asst. Sig. Corps; Henry Caldwell, elec. asst. Sig. Corps; Walter D. Macdonald, elec. asst. Sig. Corps; Miss Marion Stephenson and sister, family of Colonel Stephenson, Med. Dept.; Mrs. Mary A. Duke, member of family of Clerk Duke, Q.M.D.; Mrs. Ralph Earle and two children, family of Lieutenant Commander Earle, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. V. Chase and three children, family of Lieutenant Commander Chase, U.S.N.

Honolulu to Manila: Mr. A. W. Hastings, insular employee; Mrs. Francis M. Munson, wife of P.A. Surgeon Munson, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. Robert Maitland O'Reilly, surgeon general, U.S. Army, who retired for age Jan. 14, 1909, was born in Philadelphia in 1845 of a distinguished Irish family, settled in the United States since before the Revolution. He served as medical cadet in the Army of the Cumberland, 1864-1865, and was commissioned assistant surgeon in 1867. Accompanying recruits to San Francisco in 1867, by way of the Isthmus, he served for two years in the field in Arizona. He was chief surgeon of the expedition against the Sioux in 1874, served in the labor strikes of 1877, and in the Sioux campaign of 1890-91. General O'Reilly was on duty in Washington during both terms of the Cleveland administration, and was the personal physician and close friend of President Cleveland. During the Spanish-American War he was chief surgeon of the 4th Army Corps, member of the Evacuating Commission at Havana, and chief surgeon of the Division of Cuba. He was appointed surgeon general Sept. 7, 1902, while chief surgeon, Department of California, and was reappointed in 1906. General O'Reilly's administration as surgeon general has been marked by an unprecedented

advancement of the interests and efficiency of the Medical Department, and by greatly increased appreciation of the importance of this essential branch of the Service on the part of Congress, the Army, and the public. The organization of the Medical Corps on a satisfactory basis, the establishment of a Medical Reserve Corps of representative physicians throughout the country, the abolition of the anomalous position of contract surgeons by commissioning them in the Reserve Corps, and finally the acquisition of a very large quantity of reserve field equipment in readiness for war, have been the principal achievements of the Surgeon General's Office under his direction. By special act of Congress General O'Reilly retires with the rank of major general.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding took place on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 2, at the home of Mrs. Henry L. Dodge, on Franklin street, San Francisco, when Miss Jennie Phinney, of Montpelier, Vt., became the bride of Lieut. Robert Burns Farquharson, U.S.M.C. Lieutenant Farquharson was among the officers ordered to sail for Honolulu on the Buffalo, leaving San Francisco on Jan. 5, and the details of the wedding were accordingly hastily arranged, the bride arriving from her Eastern home only the day preceding. Notwithstanding this, however, the details were perfect and the wedding took place in the drawing-room of the Dodge home, which had been most beautifully decorated with poinsettias. The bride, who was unattended, wore a handsome gown of white satin. Lieut. L. P. Pinkston was the best man, and the marriage service was read by the Rev. Edward Morgan, a large number of the intimate friends and relatives of the couple being present. Lieutenant Farquharson and his bride sailed on Jan. 5 for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Samuel McGill announces the engagement of her daughter, Arabella Fauntleroy, to Mr. Alfred H. Gawthorpe, of Wilmington, Del. The wedding will take place in Leesburgh, Va., early in the spring. Miss McGill is a sister of Capt. J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C.

The marriage of Miss Helen Leslie Sherman, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Francis H. Sherman, and Lieut. Julius Charles Peterson, C.A.C., U.S.A., took place on board the receiving ship Philadelphia at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 12, 1909, at three o'clock. The bride was attended by Mrs. G. R. Slocum, wife of Commander Slocum, U.S.N., as matron of honor, and Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Easterbrook, of Fort Flagler. The cabin was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens and fragrant white flowers. Refreshments were served from a table spread in the after cabin, decorated in pink, with a centerpiece of pink roses. The bride's gown was of white satin brocade with duchesse lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor wore pink satin and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson will be at home at Fort Worden, Wash., after Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Moran, of Detroit, Mich., announce the marriage of their daughter, Latitia Grace, to Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th U.S. Inf.

The date for the wedding of Miss Sarah Fee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Fee, to Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Art., U.S.A., is fixed for Tuesday, Jan. 26. The ceremony will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fee, the bride-elect's parents, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Miss Fee, who is a debutante of New Orleans, La., will accompany Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur to the Philippines on the U.S. transport Kilpatrick.

On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7, at half-past three o'clock, Miss Mary McMenamin and Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d F.A., were married at the bride's home, "Innisfail," at Hampton, Va. Rev. Father Wilson, pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church at Old Point, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father Shandelle, of Georgetown, and Father Donohue, of Portsmouth. To the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march the bridal party entered, led by the little flower girls, Misses Mary and Rosalie Cofer, dressed in dainty white lingerie dresses and carrying baskets of marguerites. They were followed by the three groomsmen, Messrs. James and John McMenamin, brothers of the bride, and Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d F.A. Lieut. H. W. Huntley, also of the 3d, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Kimberly, Miss Victoria Shepherd, the groom's sister, and Miss Rose Parramore, cousin of the bride. They were beautifully gowned in white chiffon over green satin, made slightly empire. They wore large white hats, trimmed with soft folds of satin and one big gold rose, and they carried large bunches of daisies. Miss Margaret Schmelz, the maid of honor, wore a gown of pale yellow satin and also carried marguerites. Miss McMenamin was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Henry Schmelz. Her gown was of heavy white satin, exquisitely embroidered. Her tulle veil was caught by a wreath of lilies of the valley and she carried lilies of the valley for her wedding bouquet. After the ceremony a delicious wedding supper was served. The bride cut the cake with the groom's saber and threw her wedding bouquet before she went away, which was caught by Miss Schmelz. The house was most artistically decorated with a profusion of tall candles, palms and marguerites. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and Miss Pope, of Washington, the mother and aunt of the groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd left at six o'clock for Fort Meyer, Va.

Lieut. Phillip Wood Booker, 6th F.A., U.S.A., and Miss Susan Wentworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin Lee, were married a few days since at the home of the bride, "Little Roseland," on Hampton River, Va. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Beverly Estill, of St. John's Church, Hampton. Mrs. L. W. Whiting was matron of honor, and Mr. Richard Marshall Booker was his brother's best man. An informal reception followed, and the bridal couple left for a trip north, after which they will go to Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Booker is stationed. Miss Lee is the granddaughter of the late distinguished Judge Baker P. Lee.

The wedding of Mrs. Lenora Merrill Flake and Lieut. Fred Damman, Philippine Scouts, U.S.A., was solemnized Dec. 23, 1908, at St. Mark's Methodist Church, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Belk officiating. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Merrill and of the late Major Sherman Morton Merrill, U.S.A., and her grandfather was John W. Walton, of Alabama. Her sisters are Mrs. William A. Shank, wife of Lieut. Col. W. A. Shank, 1st U.S. Cav.; Mrs. Lee Clinton, of Oklahoma; Miss Alice Merrill, of Oklahoma, and Mrs. R. D. Sweet, of Louisville, Ky. The groom is from New York, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Damman. He will take his bride to Fort Connel, Samar, after Jan. 15. The wedding was quietly solemnized on account of the recent death of the bride's

father. The groom's best man was Lieut. R. T. Winslow, Coast Art., U.S.A. The ushers were Mr. Alexander Stephens and Dr. Robert Greer Stephens, of Atlanta. Judge Westmoreland came in with the bride, and gave her away. Little Miss Wallace Flake was flower girl. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. In her hair she wore white hyacinths, and her bouquet was of white roses showered with hyacinth bells.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Milnor, of Litchfield, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Sparks, to 1st Lieut. M. A. Reasoner, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. George Francis Patten, 13th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Margaret Clark, daughter of Mr. Theodore Merritt Clarke, were quietly married on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the home of the bride in Highland Park, Ill. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends by Dr. Peter Clark Wolcott, of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Miss Arabella Hambleton and Mr. John F. Symington, brother of Lieut. Powers Symington, U.S.N., were married in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1909. Owing to the mourning of the Hambleton family there were few guests at the wedding. The ceremony was performed at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Mr. Powers, of Trinity Church, Lowson, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of Grace Church. Lieut. Powers Symington, U.S.N., was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Lunsford G. Orndorff, of Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene, to Dr. Charles Fague Sterne, U.S. Navy.

The wedding of Miss Mercedes Huffman and Lieut. George Edgar Nelson, 3d Cav., took place Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Henry Huffman, on Broadway, San Francisco, Cal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Rader. Yellow predominated in the decorative scheme, though the holiday season was suggested by the use of holly and Christmas berries in the dining-room. The bride wore a sheath gown of white satin, trimmed with rose point lace, and a long tulle veil held in place with an arrangement of orange blossoms. She carried a muff of white and yellow orchids interlaced with white tulle. The maid of honor was Miss Genevieve Huffman, a sister of the bride, who wore a gown of pink Directoire satin and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. The ribbon bearers were Miss Florence Hodgson, of Sacramento, and Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, 1st Field Art. Lieut. Richard Furnival, C.A.C., was best man. A reception and wedding supper followed the ceremony. After a brief honeymoon trip, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson will make their home at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where Lieutenant Nelson is stationed.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Major Charles F. Kieffer, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, who died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 30, 1908, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 22, 1869, and was appointed assistant surgeon, Oct. 31, 1891, was promoted captain and assistant surgeon, Oct. 31, 1896, and major and surgeon, April 26, 1904. He served in the Philippines as major and surgeon of the 48th U.S. Volunteers from the latter part of 1899 to June, 1901, and was retired in 1908.

The older officers of the Army, especially those of the former 1st, 3d and 5th Artillery Regiments, who were stationed at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., and at Key West, Fla., in the latter part of the '70s and early '80s, will regret to learn of the death of Capt. Adolphus Russell, familiarly known as "Captain Britt," and who commanded the U.S. quartermaster's schooner Matchless for many years. He died at Key West suddenly from heart trouble on Sunday, Jan. 3. After the Matchless was transferred to the U.S. Coast Survey Service, Captain Russell was in charge of the quarantine patrol boat of the State Board of Health of Florida, and subsequently went into the service of the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service as pilot of the U.S. quarantine steamer Bratton along the Florida coast. At the time of his death Captain Russell was engaged in private business—shipping fish from Miami to Havana.

The Army friends of Miss Lillian M. Ryan, sister of Mrs. Berry, wife of Capt. D. G. Berry, 22d Inf., will be shocked and grieved to learn of her tragic death, which occurred Jan. 4, 1909, at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., where she was in training to become a nurse. Her death resulted from burns received Jan. 3 in an heroic and self-sacrificing but successful effort to save from a fire that destroyed their apartment the lives of a mother and babe whom she was attending. "Miss Ryan," writes a correspondent, "against the earnest protest of her family, had taken up the profession of trained nursing in the determination, it is believed, of devoting her life to the service of humanity and for the sole purpose of doing good."

Lady William Beresford, who was Miss Lillian Warren Price, daughter of the late Commodore Cicero Price, U. S.N., of New York, died at Dorking, England, Jan. 11. She had been ill for some months past and her death was not unexpected. At her own expressed wish, the body of Lady William Beresford will be cremated and the ashes buried in the Curraghmore burial place of the Beresfords.

Mrs. D. R. Bethel, mother of Major W. A. Bethel, U. S.A., died at Freeport, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence D. Knowles, of the Michigan National Guard, died at his home in Three Rivers, Dec. 29, 1908. Lieutenant Colonel Knowles was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, 2d Regiment, May 29, 1893; major and surgeon, 2d Regiment, April 22, 1895. Re-appointed March 21, 1903; commissioned lieutenant colonel and surgeon, 1st Brigade, June 30, 1903, and honorably discharged at expiration of term of service Jan. 26, 1900. Commissioned major and surgeon, 32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, May 14, 1898, and mustered out Oct. 27, 1898. "Major Knowles," by his ability and unswerving fidelity to his duties," says Adjutant General McGurkin, "won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. As chief surgeon of a division hospital during the greater part of his Service in the volunteer army, he won the commendation of his superior officers as well as the highest esteem of those who served with him."

Mrs. Emily Elizabeth Briggs, wife of Charles Briggs, class of 1870, Naval Academy, and sister of Mrs. Cotton, wife of Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., died at Providence, R.I., Jan. 13.

Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who was in command of the Russian fleet in May, 1905, when it was practically annihilated by the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan, died at St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 14, 1909, from neuralgia of the heart. He spent the greater part of his sixty years of life in the Russian navy. His rise to foremost rank was checked by various misadventures,



and his final service was clouded by indictment for cowardice. He died technically exonerated, but one of the most severely criticised men in Russia. On July 21, 1908, the death of Rozhdestvensky was reported from Bad Naubheim, Germany, but it was learned the next day that the dead man was another Russian of the same name. The Vice-Admiral's obituary, however, was widely printed, and many uncharitable comments on his career appeared before the mistake was discovered.

Capt. R. H. McMaster, 1st F.A., U.S.A., and wife mourn the death of their infant son on Jan. 1, 1909.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Chief Gun. I. Beacham, U.S.N., and wife are at Wekiwa Springs, Fla., for the winter.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Harry O. Smith, U.S.M.C., at New York city, Jan. 2, 1909.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. H. Clifton, Jr., 13th U.S. Cav., Jan. 7, 1909, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. George Grant Mitchell and small daughter, Elizabeth, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Long at Longford, South Framingham, Mass.

Miss Kathryn Cuyler, of Albany, N.Y., is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Robert Lowry Meador, wife of Lieutenant Meador, 9th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, squadron adjutant, 14th U.S. Cav., recently detailed to general recruiting service, has reported for duty at Columbus Barracks. Mrs. Ellis, now at The Albemarle, Washington, D.C., will join Lieutenant Ellis in February.

The friends of Major Ogdon Rafferty, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will be pleased to hear that he is improving rapidly and hopes soon to leave Fort Bayard for his home station, Fort Wayne, where Mrs. Rafferty and the children are occupying quarters.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has been invited by Col. George R. Dyer, commanding the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to review his command in its armory in New York city on the night of Thursday evening, Feb. 25, and has accepted the invitation.

Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, in honor of the Chief of Engineers and Mrs. Marshall. The other guests were the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Downey and Mr. Glover.

Gen. José Miguel Gomez, President of Cuba, accompanied by a party of friends, including Col. R. L. Bullard, U.S.A., supervisor of the Department of Public Instruction, left Havana, Jan. 2, on the tug Vincente Salgado for a hunting trip at Guanabo. Twenty-eight splendid hounds were taken along, fourteen of them being the property of Honoré Lainé, the rest belonging to Señor Domingo Macías.

Major H. J. Goldman, 12th U.S. Cav., was kicked in the face and badly injured Jan. 8 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., while helping to break in one of the new polo ponies. A detail of men had been working with the animal for several hours. The Major was standing near the pony's head when it suddenly wheeled and kicked, the hoofs striking the officer squarely in the face and knocking him down. The ambulance was called and the major taken to the post hospital. The wounds, while not dangerous, are painful and may possibly result in permanent disfigurement.

The following officers of the Army have entered horses in the National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., commencing Jan. 18, 1909, in class 21 for gaited saddle horses and class 28, Army horses: Gen. E. D. Thomas, Col. J. W. Pope, Q.M. Dept.; Lieut. Col. W. Vinson, Pay Dept.; Lieut. Col. L. A. La Garde, Med. Dept.; Major G. W. Ruthers, Comey, Dept.; Major L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf. Class 21 is for gaited horses, any age or sex; must show five distinct gaits, walk, trot, canter, rack, running walk, fox trot or slow pace. Conformation, finish and performance to count. Should have long tail. First prize, trophy cup; second and third, ribbons. Class 28 is open to horses owned and ridden by officers in United States Army in test rides or actual service. First prize, trophy silver cup from Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; second and third, ribbons.

Lieut. James E. Runcie, U.S.A., retired, is renewing acquaintances and seeking a rest from his activities, quietly living with his sister's family in Cleveland, O., until his return to his home in Cuba, says the News of that city. During his active service he was an officer in the 1st U.S. Artillery, class of '79, and his regimental associations are very dear to him. "While acting as treasurer for the regimental mess at one time," he said, "I came across an account between the mess and Lieut. T. J. Jackson, the only entry opposite his name. It was for a package of chewing tobacco and the amount was fifteen cents." The Lieut. T. J. Jackson, of the 1st Artillery mess, was Thomas Jonathan Jackson, who was graduated from the Academy in '42 as an additional second lieutenant and became a first lieutenant in the regiment in '47, resigning in '52. He won the brevet of captain at Contreras and Churubusco and earned the gold leaves of a major by brevet at Chapultepec. Also he was known afterward as Stonewall Jackson, lieutenant general, C.S.A.

Med. Dir. Daniel N. Bertollette, U.S.N., gave a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the night of Jan. 6 before the members of the Wyomissing Club of Reading, Pa. The members of the club were treated to a figurative trip around the world in a United States battleship, and after a voyage of 25,000 miles the members arrived home safely from a sight-seeing tour which they will long remember. Going to sea in the Navy, he said, has its attractions. One may get seasick whether on a man-of-war or on a passenger steamer. He usually gets over being seasick, but seldom gets over being sick of the sea. As in any other vocation, there are some discouragements, but it also has its pleasant side. The many phenomena seen at sea are a revelation and are truly wonderful. These were graphically described by the speaker. But possibly the most practical part of the instructive address was the description of the daily life of the seaman on the war vessel. The discipline, the routine of life and the proved of intense interest. In closing his address Dr. Bertollette spoke of the thorough equipment of a modern war vessel. On the battleship New York there is a machine which makes five tons of ice daily and provisions can be stored which will last thirty days, or longer than the coal storage capacity of the vessel. Every large vessel has a library of at least 5,000 books and 2,000 reference books, to which every sailor has access.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1909.

Surg. Charles F. Stokes, who sailed from Hong Kong Dec. 5 on the steamer Siberia, is expected to reach Washington Jan. 20.

Mrs. W. S. Barriger is passing the remainder of the winter at Newport News, Va., while Lieutenant Barriger is acting quartermaster on the transport McClellan.

Capt. Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., on leave from Prescott, Ariz., and Mrs. Walcutt, who have been visiting in Columbus, Ohio, are at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C.

Among the pretty debutantes who attended the diplomatic reception at the White House on the evening of Jan. 7 were Miss Maitland Marshall and Miss Rose McClellan.

Mrs. McLean and Miss Elsie McLean, wife and daughter of Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., are the house guests of Pay Dir. and Mrs. John R. Martin, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Remy, the wife of Rear Admiral Remy, U.S.N., and the Misses Remy have sent out cards for "at homes" on Fridays in January at their residence, 1527 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Nancy Griswold, was born to the wife of Lieut. R. M. Griswold, U.S.N., at Portland, Ore., Jan. 2, 1909. Mrs. Griswold is the only daughter of Major Thomas Sharp, U.S.A., retired, now living at Carlisle, Pa.

Gen. McCoskey Butt, N.G.N.Y., sails from New York for Paris on Jan. 21 for a pleasure trip, to return on March 20. The General has been taking physical culture exercise and is in fine health, and says that even President Roosevelt could not ride him to a standstill on the horsemanship test, or come in ahead in a walking test.

Fire practically destroyed the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, N.Y., Jan. 12, causing a loss estimated at \$75,000. The students all escaped unhurt, and had time to save their books and those belonging to the faculty, together with other movable property. Only the armory escaped the flames. Capt. W. B. McCaskey, 12th U.S. Inf., was on duty at the academy as professor of military science and tactics.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was, according to press reports, granted to Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, by Judge Devlin, of Fairfield, Asst. Naval Constr. S. M. Henry, U.S.N., it is reported, was the only witness. He gave testimony substantiating the allegations made by Evans in his petition. Mrs. Evans was not represented at the hearing and the proceedings occupied just sixteen minutes.

A benefit performance for the Italian earthquake sufferers was held at the Belasco Theater, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 15, at four-thirty o'clock, under the management of Mrs. and Miss Converse, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N. A very attractive program was rendered, including a musical recitation by Miss Olga Netherlands, a dance by Miss Olga Converse, a dance by the Misses Frémont, daughters of Capt. John C. Frémont, U.S.N.; a selection of songs by Mrs. Lee Philips, selection of songs by Miss Bogle, and musical numbers by the Marine Band.

Three soldiers of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Hancock, N.J., in New York city on Jan. 11, tied a night watchman to a chair, stifled his outcries by a gag forced far back in his throat, with the muzzle of a pistol, in stables on West 15th street. Two of the soldiers were captured and the police say they have confessed to participation in the crime. The prisoners asserted, however, that the third man, who escaped, really planned the hold-up, went through the victim's pockets and took \$53 in cash as Charles Hanley, of the 95th Coast Artillery, and Emil Pfug, of the 48th Coast Artillery.

Mrs. MacMurray, the widow of the late Capt. Junius Wilson MacMurray, U.S.A., and the Misses MacMurray entertained at a delightful "tea" on Jan. 11 at their residence, 2225 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Murray, wife of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., served punch, and Mrs. Langfitt, the wife of Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A.; Mrs. Hall, the wife of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, and Mrs. James B. Scott served at the elaborately appointed tea table. Mrs. Tracy, the wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A.; Miss Ruggles, Mrs. Bowen, the Misses Murray, daughters of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A.; Miss Marjorie Alshire, daughter of Brig. Gen. James B. Alshire, U.S.A.; Miss Marguerite Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A.; Miss Tyler, Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A.; Miss Eugénie Havard, daughter of Col. Valéry Havard, U.S.A., and Miss Clabaugh assisted.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A., entertained at a theater party followed by a supper at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., on Monday evening, Jan. 11, in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Williams. Their guests were Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Cary Newberry, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Baroness Marguerite Moncheur, Miss Munn, Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C.; Miss Faith Simpkins, Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Leutze, U.S.N.; Miss Marjorie Alshire, daughter of Brigadier General Alshire, U.S.A.; Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N.; Miss Caroline Murray, daughter of Brigadier General Murray, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Summerlin, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Representative Butler Ames, Lieut. Comdr. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N.; Mr. Coora, of the Italian Embassy; Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Commander Crank, U.S.N.; Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.; Lieut. Rowcliffe, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Hart, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Foote, U.S.N.

Capt. "Jack" Crawford, the well-known "poet scout," gave a most interesting and entertaining talk to the officers and cadets at West Point on Saturday, Jan. 9. When a mere lad Captain Crawford served on the Union side during the latter part of the Civil War and was wounded twice. Afterward he became a noted Indian fighter and received three more wounds during his faithful and meritorious service as chief of scouts, in those troublous early days on the Western frontier. He is an authoritative as well as an inimitable speaker in giving glimpses into the life of the plains. In his poetry, a great deal of which is woven about incidents both comical and tragic, Captain "Jack" shows a natural and most unusual genius, a talent that is not the result of cultivation and education, but a gift of nature solely, for he has had none but life's schooling. His deep knowledge of human nature added to his own sunny disposition and high ideals of character has produced such a mentality that his friends are his warmest admirers and his audiences applaud him to the echo. While at West Point, Captain Crawford was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Glassford.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. R. J. Maxey, 24th U.S. Inf., at Madison Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 10.

Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, wife of Captain Shelton, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Herron, at West Point, N.Y.

Miss Tyler, sister of Lieut. Max C. Tyler, U.S.A., entertained at a "tea" in their quarters at the Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 14.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell will sail for Porto Rico on Jan. 16, to be absent for several months. Their address will be San Juan, Porto Rico.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who has been spending the fall in Egypt and motoring on the Continent, left Southampton, England, Jan. 9, for New York on the steamer Minnehaha.

Mr. Robert Bacon, Asst. Secretary of State, has accepted the invitation of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton, colonel of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to review the famous command at the armory in New York city on Wednesday night, Jan. 27, and an interesting evening is promised.

A pavilion service was held at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1909; holy mass at nine a.m., by Chaplain Waring; union service at 10:30 a.m., by Chaplain Rice; cinematograph "Life of Joseph," by Chaplain Rice, 7:30 p.m., Post Hospital; Holy Name Chapel, service by Chaplain Waring, 7:30 p.m.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., accompanied by his family, left Liverpool, England, Jan. 9, on the steamer Carmania for New York. The General is reported to be in poor health as a result of his service in the tropics. He has spent several months in European travel since leaving the Philippines.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 9, the British Military Attaché and the Hon. Mrs. James, Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Page and Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth.

At the ball at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, about eleven hundred invitations were issued, and the guests represented diplomatic, official and residential circles, especially in its dancing strength. Mrs. Leutze, the wife of the commandant, assisted by Mrs. Martin, wife of Pay Director Martin; Mrs. Snowden, wife of Comdr. Thomas Snowden, and Mrs. Laird, wife of Capt. Charles Laird, received. Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, graced the occasion by her presence. The ballroom was beautifully decorated with palms, flowers and flags, and the Marine band played a variety of catchy airs. Several supports followed the dance, one of the largest being at the home of Commandant and Mrs. Leutze, where a party of fifty met Secretary and Mrs. Newberry and Miss Newberry. Miss McCreery, of New York, is visiting Miss Marion Leutze and was present at the supper and dance.

"Classmates at the U.S. Military Academy for four years, from '78 to '82, Lieut. Col. O. M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Major John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., have seen very little of each other since they were graduated from West Point, 1882, Lissak to go into the 4th Artillery and Beacom into the 3d Infantry," says a Cleveland, Ohio, exchange. "The vicissitudes of the Service have kept them at widely separated stations, but they happened to meet this week, Colonel Lissak being temporarily a resident of Cleveland and Major Beacom, whose station is Fort Missoula, Mont., being on a two months' leave, part of which he is spending here with his brother, Judge Madison W. Beacom. During the war with Spain Colonel Lissak, as major and chief ordnance officer, was in Cuba and Porto Rico, while Major Beacom served in Cuba as assistant adjutant general, following which he went through the Aguinaldo campaign in the Philippine Islands as lieutenant colonel of the 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment Judge J. M. Shallenberger, of Cleveland, was a captain."

One of the most delightful holiday affairs was the card party given by Mrs. and Miss Cabell, wife and daughter of Capt. DeRosey Cabell, 1st Cav. U.S.A., at San Diego, Cal., recently, complimentary to Mrs. Cronin, wife of Captain Cronin, 20th U.S. Inf., stationed in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Cronin is the house guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hannay, of La Jolla. The house was beautifully decorated in the colors of the season, with holly in profusion, and of course the tree covered with its glittering bon-bons favors, place-cards and prizes. The guests were of the Army circle, with the exception of Mrs. Will Hebbard. Those present were: Mrs. and Miss Cabell, Mrs. Cronin, Mrs. Hannay, Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Schon, Mrs. Maize, Mrs. Keys, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Vogdes, Mrs. Ord, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. von dem Busche, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Kneeder, Mrs. Moylan, Mrs. Hebbard, Mrs. Keys, Miss Marion Vogdes, Miss Blanche Vogdes, Miss Jessie Kneeder. Miss Keys succeeded in capturing the first prize, an artistic Japanese Lily basket; Mrs. Schon was awarded the consolation prize, Japanese welcome bells; Mrs. Cronin the guest prize, a Japanese violet basket filled with violets.

Officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., stationed in and about Manila, P.I., and their wives on Nov. 24 last gave a most elaborate dinner to Col. John V. R. Hoff, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Hoff, who were to leave for New York via Europe on Dec. 2. Some sixty guests were present, and the most sincere regrets were expressed at the departure of Colonel Hoff, whose administration as chief surgeon of the Philippines Division had been so efficient and popular. He has been a medical officer in the Army since 1872, and has seen a great variety of service and has held many responsible positions. He served in the field during the Sioux campaign in 1874, has studied abroad the sanitary organization of foreign armies and other specialties in his profession. He organized the first detachment of the Hospital Corps and litter bearers in the U.S. Army and formulated instructions for their drill. He displayed conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Wounded Knee in December, 1890, and was recommended for a medal of honor, and was with the 7th Cavalry throughout the Sioux campaign of the above year. While chief surgeon of the 3d Army Corps in 1898, among other important work he established a vaccine farm in Porto Rico and vaccinated the entire population of the island. After the great hurricane in 1899 he took charge of the relief work, which required the feeding of 100,000 people daily for about a year. Colonel Hoff was also with the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer rebellion, and was an observer with the Russian army during the Russo-Japanese war. He is the author of many medical treatises, essays, etc. "He is a man of high ideals," says the Manila Times, "and has the ability to accomplish results. Many of the great improvements of the Medical Department of the Army are directly traceable to his efforts. Than his record there is scarcely a brighter in the Army. No other medical officer in the Army has had as many responsible positions connected with the most important medico-military duties as has Colonel Hoff."



Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., retired, has been ill at Nice, France, for a fortnight.

A son was born to the wife of Chief Gun. Stephen Donely, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.

A son, Ernest Weed Goodrich, was born to the wife of Mr. E. P. Goodrich, formerly civil engineer, U.S.N.

A son was born to the wife of Major Lawrence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 10.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1909.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., was a guest at the dinner given by President Roosevelt to the members of the diplomatic corps on the evening of Jan. 14.

Mrs. Wm. H. Taft and Miss Mabel Boardman visited Philadelphia this week to assist in the organization of a woman's branch of the Civic Federation, such as they have in Washington.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., arrived at New York city Jan. 14 on the steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm from Europe. He was accompanied by Lieut. R. W. Henderson, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Musgrave, en route to their new station, Fort Williams, Me., are spending a month's leave with Mrs. Musgrave's mother, Mrs. W. W. Worthington, of Caldwell, New Jersey.

Lieut. Col. R. J. C. Irvine, U.S.A., who has been confined in St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, Mich., for two weeks with rheumatism, left on Jan. 15, for Augusta, Ga., where his family are wintering.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were: Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.; Capt. W. B. Cowin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowin; Lieut. J. Ryan, U.S.R.C.S.; and Capt. H. P. Perrine, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. William J. Pardee have been guests this week of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith and of Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman, at Governors Island. Miss Ednah Cheney, of Hartford, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dorey, wife of Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt was the principal guest of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bromwell at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13. Among those invited to meet her were Misses Dorothy Williams and Maitland Marshall, Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., and Mr. Henry Du Pont.

Among the officers of the Army and Navy enjoying midwinter golf at Pinehurst, N.C., is Capt. E. Hugh Cooke, 6th Inf., who, with Mrs. Cooke and children, has been spending the holidays there with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gamble. Captain Cooke returns to Fort Lincoln, N.D., on Feb. 1, leaving Mrs. Cooke and children to winter at Pinehurst.

Ten or a dozen officers of the Turkish navy, it is reported, are coming to the United States on those vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now in Turkish waters. Directions that this courtesy be shown to them were sent by the Navy Department at the request of the State Department. The visit is to give the officers an opportunity to study American methods in naval affairs. Unofficial reports say that one of the party will be the son of the Sultan.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Jan. 14, 1909, are: Comdr. F. H. Bailey, U.S.N.; Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Major H. C. Newcomer, U.S.A.; Paym. R. G. Neill, U.S.N.; Col. J. G. D. Knight, Lieut. A. F. McLean and Lieut. W. W. Overton, U.S.A.; Capt. J. P. Hopkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hopkins; Lieut. M. Milne, U.S.N.; Capt. Guy E. Carleton, U.S.A.; Mrs. A. E. Bradley and Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, U.S.A.

Mrs. Henry Bispham, of Paris, is visiting her brother and sister, Gen. and Mrs. Chas. A. Coolidge, at the Pasadena, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Bispham arrived on Christmas morning after a delayed and tempestuous voyage on La Provence. Many delightful functions have been given in her honor, as she made many friends during her visit to Detroit two years ago. Mrs. Bispham will remain for a couple of months, going to Washington for the inauguration. No date has been set for her return to Paris, but it will probably not take place until after May 16, upon which date the statue of her uncle, Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, is to be unveiled in Paducah, Ky., and Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge expect to be present with Mrs. Bispham upon that occasion.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., delivered a lecture in Carnegie Hall, New York city, Jan. 9, under the auspices of the Navy League, and received an enthusiastic reception. He described how he took the Battleship Fleet around the Horn from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, arriving at the Golden Gate on schedule time. He lost no opportunity of impressing his audience with the need for a more adequate navy. Rear Admiral Evans will deliver the same lecture in other cities. Of the war rumors at the outset of the voyage he said: "The talk of war with Japan or any other power was too silly for any sane man. It was not only silly, but wicked. It was right to send our fleet around the world, and it was no one's business. The President who would not dare to order it on such a cruise would not be worthy to be President. It was a crime for anyone to say that the nation which brought Japan into the civilized world was going to war with it. I have been in Japan and know the people. They do not want to fight with anyone, and have no reason to want to fight with any part of the world, except perhaps a place up on the northeast corner of the map."

#### MEETINGS ON RIFLE PRACTICE.

At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association held in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, there were present the adjutants general of Colorado, Michigan, Mississippi, Indiana and Wisconsin; Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A.; Col. R. K. Evans, U.S.A.; Gens. George H. Harries, D.C.; Bird Spencer, N.J.; Colonels Dill, Me.; Ewing, Del.; Miller, Ohio; Talbot, Mass.; Chambers, Mo.; Fort, Md.; Majors Goddard, Pa.; Chambers, Pa.; Isabell, Conn., and Bell, D.C.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Gen. James A. Drain; first vice-president, Gen. Lawrance Riggs, of Maryland; second vice-president, Gen. A. B. Critchfield, of Ohio; third vice-president, J. Amory Haskell, New York; treasurer, Major E. L. Isbell, Connecticut; secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Washington, and additional members of the executive committee, Gen. William T. McGurrian, of Michigan; Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida; Col.

Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts, and Gen. William P. Hall, of the United States Army.

A resolution was adopted that in the opinion of the board of directors, "The matches of the N.R.A. should no longer be farmed out to any state association for profit either to the State Association or the National Association," and "that the money received in entrance fees, less the incidental expenses, should not be given back to the contestants in the form of prizes. If this should prove impracticable, then the board favored abandoning the matches for 1909."

The resolution also provided that the executive officer of the national matches, who is always an officer of the Army, should also be the executive officer of the N.R.A. matches, and that the matches should be shot during the week immediately preceding or following the national matches. The matter was referred to the executive committee with power.

To expand the membership of the board of directors, the by-laws were amended so as to include as directors all adjutants general of the states and territories who are not already members of the board and each state association was authorized to elect a director annually. The Secretary of War, was authorized to appoint as directors an officer from the General Staff and one each from the Infantry and Cavalry, and the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to appoint one officer from the Navy and one from the Marine Corps. This action will increase the membership of the board from forty to one hundred. A new class of members to be known as annual members was provided, to which any citizen of the United States is eligible on the annual payment of \$2. The report of the treasurer showed that the Association was without debts and had a balance in the treasury.

The U.S. Marine Corps through its commandant, Major Gen. George F. Elliott, offered to the Association a magnificent permanent trophy for an individual match of twenty shots each at 600 and 1,000 yards, the money having been subscribed by the officers of the Corps. Another handsome trophy was offered the Association by Frank Stanton, of New York, and Atlantic Mine, Mich., a life member of the Association, for an individual match at extreme long ranges allowing the use of the telescope. The match will probably be shot at 1,200 or 1,500 yards and will be the first of its kind in this country.

The National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice held its annual meeting at Washington, Jan. 14. Camp Perry, Ohio, was selected for the place of holding the next match. Among the changes in the rules advocated is that the Army should be limited to one team instead of being allowed one for the Infantry and one for the Cavalry. It is also suggested that the six Service teams be placed in a class by themselves, and that the National Guard teams be classified into three divisions, so as to give the weaker states a better chance than they now have.

#### THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States was held on Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 13, Gen. A. S. Webb presiding. Six new members were elected to the executive council as follows: Col. G. S. Anderson and Col. H. L. Harris, U.S.A.; Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th N.G.N.Y.; Col. W. S. Patten, Lieut. Col. G. P. Scriven, and Capt. P. E. Traub, U.S.A. After the business meeting, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, made some very interesting remarks based upon his personal observations during a visit abroad.

General Wood told for the first time in public since he has been in command of the Department of the East of his work in the Philippine Islands, and spoke enthusiastically of the future of the archipelago. The General said little about the Subig Bay-Manila controversy, but he intimated that for sentimental and strategic reasons Manila would seem the better. He called the attention of the 150 Army and militia officers present to the fact that the ports were near each other and that one hostile fleet might blockade the two. The work of building harbor fortifications at Manila, he said, is progressing rapidly. The southern section of the island, General Wood said, has been completely pacified and civil government established. The country is now paying its own way, and in a few years, he said, he believed the Moro provinces would prove the richest agricultural territory in the islands. One of the Moro chiefs remarked that his tribe could no longer make raids into Luzon for slaves, because of the troops and gunboats, which it seemed were everywhere. The proper adjustment of revenue assessments, the General said, would greatly improve the commerce of the islands. The Philippine native constabulary, composed at present of 6,000 men, were praised for efficiency.

During the year the institution turned over a military library of 9,000 volumes to the Lenox Library, the idea being to make it more accessible to the public, and the association is planning an exhibition of things of military interest in New York city in the near future. It has been recommended that the museum building for the public on Governors Island be enlarged to permit the display of the many war relics in the possession of the association. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, the president of the Military Service Institution, was re-elected for the year. There was a reception after the meeting.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 11, 1909.

Appointment in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

George Roswell Norton, of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908.

Note.—The above named person was nominated to the Senate Dec. 8, 1908, under the name of George Rothwell Norton, and his nomination was confirmed Dec. 14, 1908. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting an error in the middle name of the nominee.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., to be major from Jan. 8, 1909, vice Johnson, 2d Cav., detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 4th Cav., to be captain from Jan. 8, 1909, vice Sargent, 2d Cav., promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations sent to the Senate on Jan. 5, 1909, for promotion in the Army, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 9, pages 513 and 514, were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 11, and also the following:

Isthmian Canal Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., U.S.A., for appointment as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

#### Appointments in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Frederick Clifford Rogers, of Minnesota, to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

William Jephtha Calvert, of Missouri, late assistant surgeon, U.S.A., to be first lieutenant.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 12, 1909.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Col. George H. Torney, M.C., to be surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from Jan. 14, 1909.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

#### S.O. JAN. 14, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Chaplain Clinton H. Snyder from treatment at Washington Barracks, D.C., to his proper station.

Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan will proceed from Muskogee, Okla., to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, from active service Jan. 14, 1909, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced, and he is placed on the retired list with rank of major general, under the provisions of the Act of Congress March 2, 1907.

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot will assume charge of construction work at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, relieving Capt. Charles T. Baker, who will proceed to New London, and assume charge of construction work at Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry and Fort Michie, Fort Trumbull and Fort Mansfield, relieving Major Richmond McA. Schofield.

Col. William M. Tucker will report to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of an Army retiring board, at Chicago, for examination.

The following officers are appointed a retiring board to meet at Chicago: Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. Frank West, Col. George F. Chase, Major Thomas S. Bratton, Capt. Peter C. Field, Recorder Capt. Albert J. Bowley.

The following officers, on their arrival at Newport News from Cuba, will proceed to Washington and report to retiring board for examination: Col. Richard L. Yeatman, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie and Major Wallis O. Clark.

The following officers will report to the Retiring Board, at Chicago, for examination: Col. Owen J. Sweet, Col. Geo. W. Adair, Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf and Major Walter H. Chatfield.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Charles A. Ragan from duty at Fort Monroe; to Newport News and report to General Superintendent Army Transport Service for duty as surgeon of the Kilpatrick on its next voyage to Philippine Islands. Captain Ragan will then report to Commanding General, Philippines Division, for duty.

Capt. William T. Davis relieved from duty with Army Cuban Pacification; will report to Surgeon General for duty as assistant to attending surgeon in Washington.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, and will report for duty as assistant to chief signal officer of Department of California.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington relieved as surgeon of transport Thomas; on arrival at Manila will report to Commanding General, Philippines Division, for duty.

Capt. Loyd Leroy Krebs relieved in Philippines Division; to duty as surgeon of transport Thomas, with station at San Francisco, to take effect on arrival of that transport at Manila.

The retirement of Col. George F. E. Harrison, found incapacitated for active services on account of disability incident thereto, is announced.

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack will proceed to Newport News, Va., for temporary duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of transport Meade.

#### G.O. 207, DEC. 19, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes tables relating to the small arms competitions of the Army for the year 1908.

The competitors named in Tables I and II are announced as the winners of the prizes prescribed for the Army competitions. Tables III and IV show the comparative efficiency of the several teams in the United States and Cuba. Tables V and VI exhibit the names of marksmen transferred to the classes of "distinguished marksmen" and "distinguished pistol shots," respectively, to whom appropriate badges will be issued, as prescribed in Par. 335, Small Arms Firing Regulations.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

[Note.—G.O. No. 213, is the last of the series for 1908.]

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of Par. 1, G.O. No. 213, W.D., Dec. 29, 1908, as directs the headquarters, band and 1st and 2d Battalions, 17th Inf., to sail from Cuba on Feb. 26, 1909, for the United States via Newport News, Va., and to proceed to Washington, D.C., to participate in the inaugural parade before taking permanent station at Fort McPherson, Ga., is amended so as to direct that that regiment sail from Cuba on Jan. 15, 1909, on the transport Sumner, via Savannah, Ga., and that upon arrival at that port the regiment proceed directly to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station. The 17th Infantry will not participate, therefore, in the inaugural parade.

II. The following changes in the stations of troops are ordered:

Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed about April 25, 1909, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to relieve Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, which upon being thus relieved will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station.

Headquarters and Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time to embark for Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, on the transport sailing from San Francisco on May 5, 1909, to relieve the headquarters and Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, which upon being thus relieved will proceed to Washington Barracks for station.

#### G.O. 2, JAN. 7, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. The Second Section, War Department General Staff, having been charged with the supervision of a system of war maps, American and foreign, all division, department, brigade, post, and company commanders, commanders of service schools, chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, and officers of the Army under whose orders maps are made, will forward directly to The Adjutant General of the Army, who will transmit them to the Second Section, War Department General Staff, Army War College, copies of all geographical, topographical, tactical, strategical, maneuver, and confidential maps, plans, tracings, blue prints, sketches, etc., of domestic or foreign territory, containing information of military interest, that are in their possession and have not heretofore been furnished, or that they may hereafter receive, in order that the map files of the Second Section may be made complete and kept up-to-date for study and use by the authorities of the War Department in the compilation and preparation of various problems, plans, and maps, and for immediate reference in cases of emergency.

If copies are not available, the originals will be sent by registered mail as directed above for notation and return.



The plans showing the details of construction of United States fortifications and the working plans of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and other staff departments are excepted from the provisions of this order.

II. So much of G.O. No. 143, W.D., Aug. 14, 1906, as prescribes the text-book Artillery Circular N, War Department, in the subject of gunnery for special study by officers preparing for examination for promotion and for the use of examining boards in formulating questions to be used in examinations, is amended so as to prescribe the text-book Ballistics, Part I, Hamilton, in lieu of Artillery Circular N, War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 100, DEC. 12, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which has been approved by the Secretary of War. This is an expression of opinion upon the question raised by the Comptroller of the Treasury as to whether certain enlisted men placed on "special duty" by competent military authority are entitled to extra-duty pay.

After discussing the subject at some length General Davis says, in conclusion:

"From what has been said it will appear that since 1819 the term special duty and extra duty have had a definite meaning in the administration of the military establishment. The term extra duty has related to constant labor, extending over a period of not less than ten days, not connected with the interior administration of a company, regiment, or other organization, and for this service compensation in the form of extra duty pay has been allowed by law. The term special duty, since the organization of the Government under the Constitution, has related to service clearly connected with the administration of companies, battalions, regiments, etc., or with the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men belonging to such organizations. It is a duty which belongs to the organization—to the enlisted men of the company or regiment, and not to the public. As the amount required of each member is so small it can be better and more efficiently performed by one or more men than by many. For that reason the practice of more than a century has been to allow the services included under the denomination of 'special duty' to be performed by enlisted men detailed particularly for that purpose. As the detailed men render a service which ordinarily devolves upon all members of the organization, the consideration therefore takes the form of temporary exemption from drill, guard duty, detached service, etc., during the period of the detail. From the nature of the service rendered, no money compensation has ever been expected or allowed, as the service rendered is to the men of the organization and not to the public.

"It is proper to say in conclusion that, under existing regulations (paragraph 167, Army Regulations, 1908, cited supra), it is only when a case of extra duty is involved that the sanction of the department commander or of the general officer commanding the post is necessary. It is, of course, within the authority of a department commander, or other military superior, to regulate or restrict details on special duty, as an incident of military discipline and administration; but, in the absence of such regulations, the matter is one as to which the authority of the post commander is plenary."

#### CIR. 103, DEC. 22, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the prices of articles of ordnance property, which have been issued to the Service since the publication of the last ordnance price list giving the prices of similar articles.

#### CIR. 105, DEC. 30, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The following extract from a letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Treasury Department, Dec. 23, 1908.

"The provisions of previous orders of this Department relaxing the requirements as to the rendition of accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department, for expenses pertaining to the Military Establishment, are hereby extended to June 30, 1909.

#### L. A. COOLIDGE, Acting Secretary.

II. The edition of the Soldier's Handbook, 1908, which is about to be issued, is not intended to replace previous editions of the work, copies of which may still be on hand. Commanding officers of organizations in need of these handbooks should make requisitions therefor, reporting in each instance the present strength of their commands, the number of books on hand, and the number required for issue.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### CIR. 106, DEC. 31, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Constructing Quartermasters—Status of, with Respect to Pay and Allowances.—Officers on duty as constructing quartermasters under detail of the War Department, and placed under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army for that duty, are "officers temporarily attached to staff corps" within the meaning of Par. 1291, Army Regulations.

2. Driving Shelter Tent Pins.—The use of the hand ax and the pick mattock in organizations equipped with the intrenching tool is authorized for the purpose of driving shelter tent pins. The use of the bayonet for that purpose is prohibited.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

[Note.—Cir. No. 106, is the last of the series for 1908.]

#### CIR. 1, JAN. 4, 1909, WAR DEPT.

1. In arranging for the movement of troops under the provisions of Par. II, G.O. No. 160, W.D., Oct. 10, 1908, the actual time required for the journey should be calculated by adding a sufficient percentage to the scheduled passenger time to allow for the usual delays to troop trains, taking into account the additional delays involved in caring for animals accompanying mounted organizations, the intention of that order being that organizations shall not be kept over forty-eight hours in transit without adequate cooking facilities.

2. Whenever mounted organizations are moved by rail, with their animals, equipments and materials, it is desirable that complete units be kept together in trains divided into convenient train sections. While this may bring the total enlisted strength in a train section considerably below three hundred men, nevertheless separate cooking facilities should be provided for the train section adequate to the size of the command, as contemplated in Secs. 1 and 4, Par. II, G.O. No. 160, W.D., Oct. 10, 1908.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 4, JAN. 6, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, General Staff, having reported, is announced as chief of staff of the department, with station in San Francisco.

#### G.O. 131, DEC. 1, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of rifle and pistol firing of the Department for Target Year 1908, and the comparative proficiency attained by the different organizations.

#### RIFLE FIRING.

The general figure of merit for the Department this year is 78.69; the general figure of merit for last year was 66.56. The highest general figure of merit in rifle firing was attained by Co. E, 15th Inf., 116.82; the lowest, by Co. A, 21st Inf., 60.22.

The post having the highest general figure of merit is Fort Douglas, Utah, 97.88; the lowest, Fort Logan, Colo., 66.05.

The regiment having the highest general figure of merit is the 15th Infantry, 97.88; the lowest, 21st Infantry, 65.33.

Capt. Wallace E. Seales, 5th Cav., leads the officers in the Department in rifle firing with a percentage of 80.00.

Sergt. Arthur Breef, Co. E, 15th Inf., has the highest percentage among the enlisted men, 82.00.

#### REVOLVER FIRING.

The average percentage for the Cavalry, mounted and dismounted practice with the revolver for 1908, is 42.92.

The average percentage for 1907 was 53.05.

Troop C, 5th Cav., leads with an average percentage of 55.13, while Troop D, 5th Cav., is lowest with an average percentage of 35.83.

Capt. August C. Nissen, 5th Cav., leads the officers of Cavalry in this class of firing with an average percentage of 79.00, while Pvt. William W. Wams, Troop C, 5th Cav., has the highest average among the enlisted men, 82.50.

In dismantled pistol practice, prescribed for all organizations other than Cavalry armed with pistol—of the officers, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., leads with a percentage of 86.75.

Batn. Sergt. Major Edward Meagher, 15th Inf., leads the enlisted men with a percentage of 83.50.

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes results of small arms practice in this department for the year 1908.

#### G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., for the trial of 1st Lieut. James M. Fulton, C.A.C.

Charge.—"Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

There were twenty-two specifications to the charge and these alleged the failure of the accused to answer a number of official communications and also for withholding payments to a number of government contractors for a long time without justification. The communications he failed to acknowledge or reply to included those from the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., the Commissary General, U.S.A., the Post Quartermaster at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and from the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf.

The last specification (22) alleged that Lieutenant Fulton, about Sept. 13, 1908, received through military channels, a written order of the Secretary of War dated Sept. 12, 1908, directing him to make proper reply immediately to certain letters and communications from the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, relative to certain claims against the United States for fuel and forage which had been received for the United States by Lieutenant Fulton, while serving as post quartermaster, Fort Moultrie, S.C., did fail and neglect to comply with said order or to acknowledge the receipt of the said communication until about Oct. 10, 1908, after having been again peremptorily ordered to attend to the matter.

The court found Lieutenant Fulton guilty of all of the twenty-two specifications and of the charge, and he was sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post where he may be serving for the period of six months, to forfeit to the United States \$50 per month of his pay for the same period, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority.

Major General Wood in reviewing the proceedings says: "The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. James M. Fulton, C.A.C., though deemed lenient, is approved, and will be duly executed."

"The evidence of record shows that Lieutenant Fulton has disregarded the obligations of his office relative to the prompt performance of military duties; has been negligent in his obedience to instructions from superior authority; and that he did for a long period of time, without reason or justification whatsoever, keep payment from being made to various government contractors.

"The department commander regards such conduct as indefensible and trusts that the result of this trial will convince Lieutenant Fulton that if he desires to remain an officer in good standing there must be no recurrence thereof."

#### G.O. 5, JAN. 7, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief engineer officer of the Department of the East, relieving Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E.

#### G.O. 142, DEC. 31, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

First Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department, representative for department athletics, and in command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving 2d Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav., aide-de-camp.

#### CIR. 30, DEC. 31, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Commanding officers will hereafter report by wire all deaths of a violent nature and all accidents of more than ordinary seriousness, which will be followed by a detailed report through the mail.

Deaths from ordinary causes will be reported by mail.

By command of Brigadier General Myers:

H. L. RIPLEY, Major G.S., Chief of Staff.

[Note.—G.O. No. 219, is the last of the series of 1908.]

#### G.O. 1, JAN. 5, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

The headquarters, bands, 1st and 2d Battalion and the Machine Gun Platoon, 17th Inf., stationed at Camaguey, will proceed to Nuevitas, Province of Camaguey, and embark at that port on the transport Sumner on or about Jan. 15, 1909, and will proceed thereon to Savannah, Ga., thence to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station. Upon date of sailing of the transport the foregoing organizations of the 17th Infantry will stand relieved from duty with this Army. On departure of the garrison from Camaguey that place will be discontinued as a military station.

#### G.O. 150, NOV. 19, 1908, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following field officers in this department will report to the department commander at Guagua, Pampanga, Dec. 7, 1908, for the purpose of taking the riding test:

Col. Louis M. Maus, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.; Eugene F. Ladd, A.G. Dept.; Nat P. Phizer, 30th Inf.; Majors Thomas C. Gudman, Pay Dept.; Henry M. Morrow, J.A.G. Dept.; Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; George H. Morgan, A.G. Dept.; Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; John H. Gardner, 1st Cav.; Irving W. Rand, M.C.; George A. Skinner, M.C.; and Halsey C. Gavitt, chaplain, 1st Cav.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Francis J. Kernan, General Staff, from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to New York city and take the transport to sail about Feb. 15, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

##### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

The leave granted Major George Bell, Jr., I.G., is extended one month. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1908, is granted Major George Bell, Jr., I.G., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Dec. 16, D. Col.)

##### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Wade, Cuba, about Jan. 15, 1909, will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel H. Lynch, Guanajuato, will be sent by the first available transportation to Tampa, Fla., reporting to Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, Q.M., for duty. (Dec. 30, A.C.P.)

Capt. Kirby Walker, Q.M., from station at Kansas City, Kas., and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties, pertaining to the purchase of horses and mules for the Army. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergts. William A. Grey and Orient O. Watts, Philippine Islands, will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, deputy coms. general, will relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., of his duties as subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 4, Jan. 6, 1909, and Par. 19, S.O. 7, Jan. 9, 1909, W.D., are so amended as to direct Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, deputy commissary general, to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, of his duties as purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, on May 1, 1909, and to direct Major Krauthoff upon being thus relieved to retain station at San Francisco until June 5, 1909, and then to proceed on the transport to sail from that place about that date to Manila, and upon arrival to report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Division, for duty. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Major Charles P. Stivers, commissary, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first available transport sailing from Manila after the arrival at that place of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Coms., to San Francisco. He will proceed thence to Kansas City, and relieve Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Coms., of his duties as purchasing commissary in that city. Captain Hacker upon being thus relieved will report in person to Major Stivers for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph Ziesing, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent Feb. 10, 1909, to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry H. Alles, when his services are no longer required in Cuba, will be sent to Fort Washington, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. John M. Turner, who will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, when his services are no longer required in Cuba, will be sent to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Francis Kidd, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Denard L. Parsons, office of the purchasing commissary, Seattle, Wash., will report to the purchasing commissary in charge of matters connected with the Subsistence Department on transports sailing from Puget Sound ports, Seattle, for assignment to duty on the Army transport Burnside, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Richard M. Scott. Sergeant Scott upon relief will report to the purchasing commissary, Seattle, for duty in his office. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. George Thompson, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Frank Gortz, who will be sent to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909. Upon arrival at Honolulu he will relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, who will be sent to San Francisco, for orders. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 1, W.D., Jan. 2, 1909, W.D., as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. William H. Shaffer be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is revoked. Sergeant Shaffer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Barry, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Viggo C. Winther, who will be sent to San Francisco, for duty aboard an Army transport. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. William E. Geyer (appointed Jan. 7, 1909, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now duty, the recruiting station, Post-Office Building, North Harvey street, Oklahoma, Okla., will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 290, W.D., Dec. 14, 1908, as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. Milton A. Mills be sent to Manila on the Army transport Kilpatrick is amended so as to direct that he be ordered to report to the purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York city, for duty as storekeeper on that transport during the voyage to Manila. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., upon his relief from duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, will return to his proper station in Washington. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed for the purpose of studying tropical diseases as they exist in the Philippine Islands, vice 1st Lieut. Henry J. Nichols, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Robert S. Woodson from duty in the Philippine Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about March 15, 1909, to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. First Lieut. Henry J. Nichols from duty in the Philippine Division, and will proceed on the first available transport from Manila, to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C. (Dec. 30, A.C.P.)

Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., Pinar del Rio, Province of Pinar del Rio, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, for admission to the post hospital for observation and treatment. (Dec. 30, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty with the 28th Inf. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty in Cuba. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Majors Charles E. Woodruff and William H. Wilson, M.C., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty to assist in the investigation of the origin and spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Jefferson Barracks. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Capt. Charles W. Farr, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Banks, Mass., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. William W. Quinton, M.C., is further extended one month. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Major Allen M. Smith, M.C., to take effect when relieved from duty in the Philippine Division. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., upon arrival in the United States with troops returning from Cuba, to which he may be attached, will stand relieved from duty with those troops and from further duty at Fort Ethan Allen, and will proceed to Fort Calk, Neb. for duty. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Capt. Reuben B. Miller, M.C., upon arrival in the United States with troops returning from Cuba, to which he may be attached, will stand relieved from duty with those troops and from further duty at Fort Screven, Ga., and will then proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C. (Dec. 29, D. Col.)

Major Gur L. Edie, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital at that place, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Brooks, M.C., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Frederick Hadra, M.R.C., from duty in the Philippine Division, and will proceed to San Francisco, for further orders. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Wress, M.R.C., when his services can be spared. (Jan. 7, W.D.)



The leave granted 1st Lieut. Rodney D. Smith, M.R.C., is extended to and including Feb. 10, 1909. (Jan. 11, W.D.)  
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Elias H. Porter, M.R.C., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Dec. 15, D. Col.)  
First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., will proceed from Fort Walla Walla, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty. (Dec. 21, D. Col.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. George H. Casaday, from duty at the General Hospital, San Francisco, and will proceed to Honolulu on the first available transport touching at that place, for duty at Fort Shafter. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Samuel H. Lamb, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, for duty. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Julius Leiblinger to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps. Sergt. Grant Curtis to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Pvt. 1st Class Charles Petold, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 7, W.D.)  
Sergt. 1st Class John H. West, H.C., now at No. 701 Sixteenth street, northeast, Washington, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Clarence B. Hodgdon, H.C., who will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Jan. 15, 1909, to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, for station and duty. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

The retirement of Major James W. Dawes, paymaster, from active service on Jan. 8, 1909, is announced. Major Dawes will proceed to his home. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, C.E.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., from duty in the Department of the Columbia, to take effect upon the arrival at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of Capt. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., and will then proceed to Seattle, Wash., take station at that place, and report in person to Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. William F. Endress, C.E., is relieved from duty in connection with the building of roads on the Island of Cuba, to take effect Jan. 10, 1909, and will proceed on that date to Camp Columbia, Havana, for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Dec. 30, A.C.P.)

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty pertaining to the buildings for the Engineer School to be located there. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Patrick O'Connor, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Ord. Sergt. Edward E. Neville (appointed Dec. 26, 1908, from sergeant, 24th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort McKinley, Me., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1909, for assignment to duty in place of Ord. Sergt. Ferdinand Bryant. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Henry, jr., 4th Cav., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 28, D.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Second Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will join his proper station, Omaha, Neb. (Jan. 5, D. Lakes.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Robert B. Read, 10th Cav., to take effect upon the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The order directing Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., to proceed to the United States on the first available transport from Havana, Cuba, in January, 1909, is revoked. (Dec. 30, A.C.P.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Second Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to take effect on or about Jan. 10, 1909. (Jan. 5, D.G.)

Second Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., will proceed to and take station at Cedar Bluff, Ala., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Dec. 26, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about Jan. 5, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 2, D. Mo.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. HICKEY.

First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed at once to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at the recruit depot. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 14th Cav. (Dec. 28, D. Col.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., after the discontinuance of the Provisional Government of Cuba and upon the expiration of leave granted him, will join his proper station. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d Field Art., upon the departure of the headquarters of his regiment for station in the Philippines Division, will remain on duty at his present station. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 2d Field Art., to take effect about Feb. 4, 1909. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art. (Dec. 28, D.T.)

First Lieut. Henry L. Harris, jr., 3d Field Art., now at Corpus Christi, Texas, from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and as soon as able to travel will return to his station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 31, D.T.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., upon the departure of the headquarters of his regiment for station in the United States, will remain on duty at his present station in the Philippines. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

During the temporary absence of Major Peyton C. March, 6th Field Art., Capt. W. S. McNair, Q.M., 6th Field Art., is detailed to command the 1st Battalion, 6th Field Art. (Jan. 5, 6th Field Art.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., C.A.C. (Jan. 8, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective about Jan. 15, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, C.A.C. (Jan. 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Jan. 25, 1909. (Dec. 31, D.G.)

First Lieut. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., from treatment at the General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Monroe for examination. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 14, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Jan. 5, D. Cal.)

Capt. Henry J. Hatch, C.A.C., is relieved from command of the 41st Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will assume command of Battery Anderson, Fort Monroe, Va. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.C., is relieved from command of the 73d Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will assume command of Battery Eustis, Fort Monroe, Va. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about Jan. 10, 1909, is granted Capt. Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C. (Jan. 9, D.E.)  
Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 10th Company, to take effect upon his relief from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will then join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

Cook Francis L. Ward, 21st Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

The leave heretofore granted Chaplain Joseph Casey, 1st Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf., having been found physically incapacitated for active service, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to his home, to await treatment. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, pending action on his resignation is granted Chaplain Joseph Casey, 1st Inf. (Dec. 28, D. Cal.)  
Second Lieut. Joseph C. Hatlie, 1st Inf., is selected for instruction at the School of Musketry, Monterey, Cal., and will report on or before Jan. 3, 1909, in place of 1st Lieut. Harry A. Wells, 1st Inf., relieved. (Dec. 25, D. Col.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf. (Dec. 14, D. Col.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Dec. 16, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Elliott Caziare, 1st Inf. (Dec. 14, D. Col.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. James L. Craig, 2d Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Jan. 6, D.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 30, D. Col.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 31, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Sergt. Frank Corneliusen, Co. E, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Jan. 20, 1909, is granted Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Jan. 4, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the arrival of the 7th Infantry in San Francisco, when he will join that regiment and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieuts. Emery T. Smith and William R. Leonard, 9th Inf., are detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will report to the assistant chief engineer officer of the department, at the headquarters for instructions. (Dec. 29, D.T.)

First Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, is assigned to temporary station at Robstown, Texas. (Dec. 31, D.T.)

First Lieut. William R. Leonard, 9th Inf., detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, is assigned to temporary station at Sarita, Texas. (Jan. 4, D.T.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Jan. 20, 1909, is granted Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Jan. 8, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. David H. Bower, 11th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., to take effect about Feb. 22, 1909. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, vice Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 30, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford, 17th Inf., Camaguey, Province of Camaguey, will proceed on the transport McClellan, to sail from Havana, Cuba, about Jan. 1, 1909, to Newport News, Va., thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Dec. 29, A.C.P.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Major William F. Martin, 18th Inf., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Iowa to begin on Feb. 2, 1909. (Jan. 5, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Color Sergt. John Kelly, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., is assigned to duty as commandant of the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Feb. 11, 1909, vice Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S., relieved from detail in that department and is assigned to the 21st Infantry, to take effect that date. Captain Ferguson will be assigned to a company and station by the C.O., 21st Infantry, and will proceed at the proper time to join station to which assigned. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Chaplain Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, 22d Inf., will report in person to Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the board. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Sheridan, Ill., relieving 2d Lieut. Philip J. R. Kiehl, 13th Cav., of that duty. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Leave to and including April 1, 1909, is granted Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., will report at

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty at the School of Musketry. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Sergt. William M. Holt, Co. I, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Ralph E. Gambell, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. George G. Greenough, retired, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having advised and consented on Jan. 5, 1909, to his advancement, is placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, from Dec. 8, 1908. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis A. Halliday, retired, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having advised and consented on Jan. 5, 1909, to his advancement, is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain, from Sept. 13, 1908. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Ohio, Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the organized militia of Ohio. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. Bruno T. Scher from the 18th Inf. to the 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hans O. Olson from the 3d Inf. to the 18th Inf. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers will report in person at the military hospital, San Juan, P.R., on Jan. 8, at 7 o'clock a.m., for physical examination, in service uniform, mounted, on the same date, at 8 o'clock a.m., to the C.O., District of Porto Rico, for the purpose of testing their skill and endurance in horsemanship, in mentioned order: Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 16th Inf.; Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.D.; Major Munroe McFarland, P.R.R.; Major William H. Morrow, P.R.R. (Jan. 3, D.P.R.)

#### TO JOIN STATIONS.

The following officers, upon the discontinuance of the Provisional Government of Cuba, will join their proper stations: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art.; Major Frederick S. Poltz, 15th Cav.; Major Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Inf.; Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav.; Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, C.E. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The following designations of officers to conduct the professional examinations of captains and first and second lieutenants for detail in the Ordnance Department: For the Philippines Division: The chief ordnance officers of that division. For the Departments of California (excepting Hawaii) and the Columbia: The C.O., Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. For the Departments of the Colorado, of Dakota, of the Lakes, and of the Missouri: The C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. For the Department of the East: Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, C.O., Army Building, New York city. For the Department of the Gulf: The C.O., Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga. For the Department of Texas: The C.O., San Antonio, Texas. For Hawaii: Such officer as the commanding general, Department of California, may designate. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort De Soto, Fla., Jan. 4, 1909, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Harold J. Wingfield, 39th Co., C.A.C., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.—Detail: Capt. Frank E. Harris, 1st Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., and 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moore, C.A.C. (Dec. 26, D.G.)

A board of medical officers is convened at the military hospital, San Juan, P.R., Jan. 8, for the physical examination of officers directed to take the test in horsemanship: Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. L. G. de Quevedo, M.R.C. (Jan. 2, D.P.R.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf.; Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C.; Capt. George O. Cross, 4th Cav.; Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf.; Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf.; William Wallace, 7th Inf.; and Alexander T. Oven-shine, 7th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for the purpose of marking examination papers of the student officers of the garrison school, at Fort Brady, Mich., upon examination in Tactics on Jan. 12, 1909. (Jan. 5, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., chief Q.M.; Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf.; Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, 14th Cav.; Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., will meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 4, to select and indicate on the post maps, sites for the barracks, stables, storeroom and equipment shed for Co. I, Signal Corps. (Dec. 28, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George T. Bartlett, C.A.C.; Major James F. McIndoe, O.E.; Capt. William K. Moore, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Stevens, Ore., at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of selecting a course for the submarine cables from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Canby, Wash., and of considering other artillery questions pertaining to the fire control installation. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf.; Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf.; George W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William W. McCammon, jr., 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James R. Goodale, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Capt. Ernest V. Smith, paymaster, Inf.; Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf.; Charles G. Dwyer, paymaster, Inf.; Julius A. Penna, 7th Inf.; Edward M. Lewis, 8th Inf.; Richard C. Croxton, Q.M., Inf.; 2d Lieut. Truman W. Carriers, 20th Inf.; Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf.; Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf. (Jan. 13, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Manila Jan. 4. Due to sail Jan. 15.  
CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIX—Left Honolulu Jan. 7 for Seattle.  
INGALLS—At Newport News.  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco.  
MCLELLAN—Arrived at Havana Jan. 18.  
MEADE—At Newport News.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 3.  
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.  
SUMNER—Arrived at Havana Jan. 11.  
THOMAS—Arrived at Honolulu Jan. 13.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.  
LISCUM—Field. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss. Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y.—Address: Army Building, New York.  
ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.



## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 5, 1909.

The grand bal poudré, given New Year's eve in the gymnasium hall, eclipsed anything attempted since the arrival of the regiment a year ago. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, hunting, and Oriental flags. The numerous guests were welcomed by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. K. Carter, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton, Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardner and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Evans. Mrs. Carter wore a gown of light blue satin with pearl ornaments; Mrs. Morton, one of black lace; Mrs. Evans, Nile green silk; and Mrs. Gardner, pale lavender. Several of the ladies dancing wore colonial costumes and the powdered hair, rouge and patches worn by all made a most picturesque scene. Promptly at midnight, a toast, standing, was drunk to the New Year, in a delicious punch.

Capt. and Mrs. Chrisman and family left yesterday for Brookings, S.D., where Captain Chrisman will enter on his duties as professor of military science at the South Dakota Agricultural College. Mrs. P. E. McCarthy, wife of Major McCarthy, Chief Q.M., left last night for Chicago, accompanying her daughter, Gertrude, who returns to school at a convent near Terre Haute, Ind. Lieut. P. L. Smith returned Wednesday on a Christmas leave spent at the home of his mother in St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan entertained a party of nine after the New Year ball with a Dutch lunch, at their quarters. Col. and Mrs. Gardner received at noon New Year's day for all the officers. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton gave a dinner Friday night at which their guests were Lieutenants McCune and Brown, Mr. William McCune and Miss McCune, of Omaha.

The 16th Infantry Moon Council sent a telegram of congratulations to Major B. B. Buck, whose marriage to Miss Long, of Baird, Miss., took place Dec. 30.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Carter have moved into their new house, 4112 88th street, Omaha. Lieut. R. J. West returned Saturday from Leavenworth, where he spent the holidays with his family. Mrs. West will join here as soon as their household goods arrive from California. Col. and Mrs. Glassford, of Fort Omaha, were visitors at the post last Wednesday. Mrs. W. H. Johnston and Mrs. W. O. Bennett were hostesses at a New Year's reception Friday afternoon. Mesdames Hayes and Ball assisted in receiving the many guests of the garrison and several of Omaha.

Col. and Mrs. Gardner entertained elaborately at dinner New Year's eve for Gen. and Mrs. Carter, Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Evans, and Major and Mrs. Johnston.

Numerous New Year's dinners were given last Thursday and Friday night, those entertaining being Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, who had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieut. M. C. Shallenberger, Mrs. C. E. Bennett, Mr. Sydney Smith and the Misses Galbraith and Valentine of Omaha; Capt. and Mrs. Ball, had Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes, Lieutenants Pooks and Drury, Mrs. Bullock and Miss Bourke; Capt. and Mrs. Gohn entertained Capt. and Mrs. Chrisman, Capt. and Mrs. Van Dusen, Miss Young, Miss Colt and other guests from Omaha.

Mrs. W. H. Carter and Mrs. O. A. Nesmith were among the guests at the initial meeting of the Nebraska Commandery of the Daughters of the Revolution, held in Omaha last week. Mrs. Higgins, of St. Louis, is the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston during the holidays. Mrs. Stone, mother of Mrs. D. E. Shean, arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Shean. Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman were among the guests at dinner last week at which Miss Daisy Doane, sister of Lieut. W. G. Doane, was the hostess.

Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes have as their guest Captain Hayes's father, Brig. Gen. E. M. Hayes, retired, who arrived last night for a stay of several weeks. Captain Hayes's mother is expected here later in the week. Miss Genevieve Johnston entertained informally after the reception on New Year's afternoon, with Lieutenants Short, Shallenberger and Nulsen, Mr. Switzer and the Misses Erwin, Higgins, Switzer and Bourke as her guests. Mrs. Chrisman was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. C. R. W. Morrison Saturday afternoon prior to the former's departure for Brookings, S.D. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Guyer and Mrs. Hentig, and the guests included Mesdames Johnston, White, Michaelis, Ball, Gohn, McMillan, Van Dusen, Bourke, Dalton, Bullock and the Misses Colt, Plummer, Higgins, Bourke and Johnston. Major and Mrs. Johnston entertained with a bowling party last Monday and with a Dutch lunch at their quarters afterward.

Lieut. M. C. Shallenberger left last night for Lincoln, Neb., to be present at the inaugural ceremonies of his father, Governor-elect A. C. Shallenberger. Several officers of the garrison will attend the inaugural ball as the guests of Lieutenant Shallenberger. Col. and Mrs. Gardner entertained the Post Card Club last night at its regular bi-weekly meeting.

Capt. L. D. Wildman left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth after spending the holidays with Mrs. Wildman's parents in Council Bluffs. Captain Crimmins returned Friday from New York city, where he spent Christmas with Mrs. Crimmins, who is reported to be slowly recovering from her recent operation. The Rev. Father Mullins was the guest over Sunday of Major and Mrs. Johnston.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 11, 1909.

The cotillion last Friday evening in gymnasium hall was largely attended and one of the most interesting of the season. It was led by Lieutenant Drury and Miss Higgins, of St. Louis, who is the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston. Five figures were danced by sixteen couples, the favors being colored silk ribbons appropriately inscribed in gold letters. Mesdames Johnston and Van Dusen presided at the favor table.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour returned Tuesday from Baird, Miss., where he acted as best man at Major Buck's wedding. Brig. Gen. E. M. Hayes, retired, who is visiting his son, Capt. Jack Hayes, addressed the officers of the regiment at the regular monthly meeting of the 16th Infantry Moon Council last Wednesday night, with a most interesting talk on his experiences during the Civil War. Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Bennett were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines in Omaha Saturday night. Lieutenant Shallenberger, who has been in Lincoln, Neb., for the past week attending the inaugural ceremonies of his father, Governor Shallenberger, returned Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Johnston entertained with a bowling party for their daughter's guest, Miss Higgins, of St. Louis, on Tuesday night. The prizes were won by Lieutenant Nulsen and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, who presented her prize to the guest of the evening. Mrs. Hayes, wife of Gen. E. M. Hayes, retired, arrived Wednesday for an extended visit with her son. Mrs. McMillan, wife of Dr. McMillan, entertained at dinner Tuesday night for Lieutenants Drury and Michaelis and Miss Haas.

Lieut. R. J. West has moved into quarters No. 19, North. Mrs. West, who is now at Leavenworth with her parents, will join him in a few days. Lieutenant Neal and P. A. Surgeon Bishop, U.S.N., Miss Young and Miss Colt were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn Friday night. Fabian Johnston, son of Major W. H. Johnston, returned last Wednesday to Notre Dame College, Indianapolis, after a holiday visit with his parents.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett were hosts at dinner Friday night, prior to the cotillion, when their guests were Lieutenants Short, Drury and Nulsen, and the Misses Johnston, Higgins and Valentine. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton leave this week for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where he will assume command. Lieut. Troup Miller, A.D.C. to General Morton, will remain in Omaha with General Carter until the arrival of Lieutenant Carter, who is now ill in Chicago. Lieutenants Brown, McCune and Pooks attended the Governor's inaugural ball at Lincoln, Thursday night, returning

Saturday. They were guests of Governor and Mrs. Shallenberger and Lieutenant Shallenberger while there.

A meeting of the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club was held at Captain Bennett's quarters last Thursday evening, when committees to carry on the work of a series of theatricals the present season were elected. Capt. H. F. Dalton was elected president of the club, to succeed Major Blauvelt, now in Kansas City. Mesdames Gardner, Bennett and White were elected a committee to select plays and cast the characters. Col. and Mrs. Gardner entertained the Post Card Club with bridge and five hundred last Monday night. The prizes were won by Captain Guyer, Lieutenant McCune and Mrs. Bullock.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 10, 1909.

The intense cold wave that struck the post on Jan. 5 was broken by a warm wave on the 9th. There was a fall of temperature of over thirty degrees in twenty-four hours and it caught many unawares.

Mrs. Ola W. Bell had her brother, Mr. E. S. Poulin, as her house guest during Christmas week. Mrs. Bell entertained at dinner on Sunday evening, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Barnett, of St. Louis, and Capt. F. J. McConnell, of the post. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Bell entertained at dinner, which was followed by a theater party to see the "Merry Widow," her guests being Misses Ida and Marguerite Mellier, of St. Louis; Mr. Taylor Mellier and Captain McConnell.

Capt. G. Seward Turner, 7th Inf., has been appointed depot adjutant, vice Capt. John T. Geary, O.A.C., recently relieved from recruiting duty. Captain Geary left Saturday for a month's leave at his home at Lexington, Ky., before joining his new station at Fort Casey, Wash.

On Tuesday evening all the young people were entertained by Mrs. Brewer in honor of her young brother, who left Wednesday. All kinds of games and all good things dear to the hearts of the young were enjoyed. Mrs. John Turner entertained at luncheon at the post on Friday, her guests from the post being Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Rodney, Miss Helms and Miss Elizabeth Getty. There was the usual skating in the mess hall on Friday evening after the band concert, and later the participants were entertained at a Welsh rabbit at the quarters of Colonel Getty.

Miss Margaret Helms spent three days with friends in St. Louis during the week. Master Robert Getty returned to the Western Military Academy at Alton, Mo., on Wednesday, after spending his Christmas leave of a fortnight at the post.

Mrs. Bell entertained at dinner on Friday, her guests being Dr. and Mrs. Bransford Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. Eugene Lewis and Miss Marie Beaudry. Later bridge was enjoyed.

Mrs. and little Miss Bunker are expected to arrive on Monday, Jan. 11. The order relieving Captain Bunker from duty at the depot has been modified so as to postpone his departure until Feb. 1. Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf., reported on Thursday and has been assigned to the 19th Recruit Company. Lieutenants Williams and Blakeley have selected quarters in the Bachelors' Apartments and are very comfortably settled. Capt. John T. Geary, O.A.C., and family left Saturday, and Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker, 26th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, O.A.C., also left the depot during the week.

The officers of the depot will be kept particularly busy during the coming week on account of the examining boards convened to meet here for applicants for entrance into both the staff and line of the Army. Some 150 applicants for entrance into the Military Academy have been ordered before the board, which consists of Majors Bradley and Walke, and Captains Symmonds, Helms, McConnell, Gregory and Mabie. The sons of several officers of the Army are to appear before this board; among the candidates are Mr. Spencer, son of Col. Eugene J. Spencer, commanding 1st Regiment, Missouri N.G., late captain, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; Mr. D. J. Baker, jr., son of Major D. J. Baker, 11th Inf., U.S.A.; Mr. Greene, son of Capt. Lewis Greene, retired, late 7th Infantry, U.S.A. Captain Greene graduated in 1874 and was a classmate of Lieut. Col. R. N. Getty, depot commandant. During his examination young Greene will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Getty. Mr. D. J. Baker, jr., will be the guest of Major A. E. Bradley, M.C. The son of Col. Charles J. Crane, 5th Inf., U.S.A., and the son of Major James B. Erwin, I.G. Dept., will also appear before the board. This board will meet on Tuesday, Jan. 12, and will continue in session daily until the examination is completed. Another board of equal importance is to meet at the same time to examine applicants for entrance into the Medical Corps of the Army.

On Sunday last, Jan. 3, Rev. Loring Clark, of St. Paul's Church, St. Louis, twice celebrated communion in the Administration building at the evening services. The beautiful music rendered on Christmas day at St. Paul's was repeated for the benefit of the post, the entire vested choir being present. Mrs. Gregory, of the post, also sang on same occasion "Abide with me." Mr. Clark has been most earnest in his labors at the post, and his services have been very highly appreciated. It would add greatly to the solemnity and appropriateness of the religious services at the post were they conducted in a properly consecrated building, and it is to be hoped that a chapel will be erected at the depot within the next fiscal year.

## FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Jan. 8, 1909.

The Snow King and staff have truly made us captives. The prescribed uniform being white court costume. Whether we will be allowed communication with the outside world is yet to be determined. In spite of His White Majesty, however, Christmas week was a merry one, beginning with a beautifully appointed dinner for Major and Mrs. Johnson at Lieut. and Mrs. Mauborgne's. Major and Mrs. Johnson and their children were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill until the arrival of their property from Helena. Mrs. Mauborgne entertained the ladies of the post informally at bridge one afternoon before Christmas. Chaplain and Mrs. Randolph and their daughter, Mrs. MacDonald, entertained the night before Christmas eve with a jolly old-fashioned "party" for the entire garrison of officers and families. The guests left at an early hour so as not to overtax the strength of Mrs. Randolph, who is quite an invalid.

Christmas eve the Chaplain had a large tree for the post children. Not one was slighted and much enjoyment was felt when Babies Mauborgne, Halstead and Wetherill received their presents. Christmas day was one of pleasure for every one: the Christmas trees and toys received by the children of the Johnson, Halstead and Wetherill households, being about as much enjoyed by the "grown-ups" of the garrison as by the youngsters themselves. Under the skillful management of Lieutenant Simpson the exchange supplied the post at Christmas time with all sorts of good things, including Huyler's candies.

Lieutenants Anderson and Simpson gave an informal but most enjoyable little "Dutch supper" to a few of their friends during the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Halstead's dinner for Major Beaudry was a most delightful affair. The other guests present were Lieutenant Page, Dr. and Mrs. Parkman, Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts, Capt. and Mrs. Duncan entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs, Mrs. Cronkhite, Lieut. and Mrs. Field at a delightful dinner a day or so before Christmas. The place cards, which were original water colors, painted by Captain Duncan, caused much merriment on account of their appropriateness.

Lieutenant Fleischhauer, Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs and Mrs. Cronkhite were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Field at a very enjoyable dinner the other evening. Lieutenant Field also gave a farewell "stag" supper for Lieutenant Fleischhauer the night that officer left for Helena. The place cards were great fun, and except for the fact that all were mighty sorry to have Lieutenant Fleischhauer leave, the evening was one full of pleasure.

Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs and Mrs. Cronkhite entertained de-

lightfully at dinner Wednesday evening for Major and Mrs. Johnson. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Halstead entertained in their usual charming manner at a dinner for eight for Major and Mrs. Johnson.

Major and Mrs. Johnson received all the officers of the post at noon New Year's day. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Johnson was ably assisted by Mrs. Wetherill and Mrs. Grubbs, the wives of the two staff officers. New Year's evening Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill dined informally with Major and Mrs. Johnson, and later attended, with most of the post people, a dance given by the Elite Club of Missoula.

A pleasant feature of post life, as far as the officers are concerned, is their morning meeting at the commanding officers' office. All the officers are present to discuss things official and social.

Through the efforts of the adjutant, the drums have proved quite an addition to the field music.

Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs gave an informal "rabbit" party for eight. Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill entertained Tuesday evening at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Duncan and Lieut. and Mrs. Field. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts gave a most charming dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Johnson, the other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Simpson. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Pitts entertained the ladies informally at bridge.

Thursday evening the third of the Lyceum entertainments (the first two of which were so much enjoyed some weeks ago), was given at the post chapel and was most successful. This Lyceum course is a source of much pleasure to the officers, their families, and the enlisted men, and we are grateful to Chaplain Randolph for procuring the services of such able entertainers. After the entertainment Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs invited quite a number of the post people in for a chafing dish supper, given for the Misses Armstrong, who were out from town.

Friday afternoon the sewing circle, which has not met for two weeks on account of Christmas and New Year's days, are to meet at Mrs. Johnson's. After retreat the officers will join the ladies for tea and the proposition of a bridge club will be discussed. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill entertain informally. There will be three tables of bridge, and after the games a chafing dish supper will be served.

At present there are just thirteen officers in the garrison, but soon, fortunately for the peace of mind of the superstitious, Lieutenant Conway will join our battalion from Fort Lincoln. Lieutenant England joined several days ago, and as soon as his property arrives, will send for his mother and little niece. At present he is the guest of Lieutenant Anderson.

## FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Jan. 11, 1909.

Gen. and Mrs. Morton spent Sunday afternoon as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Glassford, and took this opportunity to pay their farewell visits to the officers and their families at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Clifton have arrived and are busy unpacking. They have been two years in Alaska.

The new post bakery has been placed in service, fitted with the most modern facilities for the making of good bread, something which was badly needed at the post.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, the adjutant, has been relieved as recruiting officer and post exchange officer, and Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., has been detailed for both duties. Captain Clifton has been detailed post and construction quartermaster in the place of Captain Chandler, during the absence of the latter on leave.

The enlisted men of the Signal Corps Social Club gave an enjoyable masquerade ball last Thursday evening to their friends of the city and vicinity, and eighty-five couples accepted the invitation. There was unusual excitement among the dancers on account of the four prizes for the best masquerade costumes. The judges awarded the first prize to Private Cass and Miss Peterson, and the second to Sergeant Berry and Mrs. Mitt. The cleverest impersonation was that of the post barber, Mr. Halbe, formerly a private in the Signal Corps, who dressed as a young lady and his impersonation was not discovered until the time came for the unmasking.

Mrs. William N. Haskell entertained the post bridge club on Tuesday afternoon. The members present were Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Louise Kennedy, Mrs. Nesmith and Mrs. Haskell. Guests from Omaha were Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Chase Kennedy, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Galbraith, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Holdridge and Miss Valentine. The prize, a pair of silk stockings, was won by Mrs. Glassford who very graciously passed it to Mrs. Evans, a guest of the club whose score stood next. The younger guests determined to continue the enjoyment of the day by a dance in the evening at the gymnasium. Music was engaged from the city, several friends from Omaha were hurriedly invited, and a very enjoyable dance was the result. Miss Galbraith and Miss Valentine were the guests over night of Mrs. Haskell; Miss Eastman was the guest of Miss Louise Kennedy; and Mr. Beaton and Mr. Schnorr remained with Captain Chandler. Miss Gilbert, of Omaha, gave a theater party Saturday afternoon at the Orpheum, the guests being from the Army circles. Mrs. Gohn, of Fort Crook, chaperoned the party and those present were Miss Johnston and her house guest, Miss Higgins, of St. Louis, Miss Colt, and Miss Louise Kennedy. At the monthly dance the officers of the 16th Infantry at Fort Crook had as their guests some of the ladies of Fort Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan entertained some of the visitors over night.

Through the recommendation of the post commandant, Cos. D and H, Signal Corps, especially the mounted detachment, had outside drills discontinued for the present cold snap, as the thermometer registered ten below zero. Inspectors were held in the immense balloon house and the men appreciate the thoughtfulness for their comfort shown by Colonel Glassford.

It is but due to members who had written up the notes of the excellent Christmas dinner here to note that owing to the Journal going to press a day early, the notes from Fort Omaha were too late to appear the week after Christmas. The handsome Christmas menu card was artistic in conception and handsomely printed in colors of the Signal Corps.

## FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., Jan. 9, 1909.

With the thermometer at thirty degrees below zero, four inches of snow on the ground and more falling, the big inaugural ball, in honor of the new Governor (E. L. Norris) and the members-elect of the 11th State Assembly, came off last Monday night in the auditorium at Helena. The officers and ladies of the garrison were among the invited guests, and at the request of the executive committee the officers appeared in full-dress uniform. Col. and Mrs. Mann were in the receiving line near the Governor's party; Captains Hunt and Ryther were on the reception committee, and Lieutenant Davids on the floor committee. Despite the severity of the weather, six ladies from the post, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ryther, Mrs. Young and Miss Kennedy, drove to town in the glass wagon in perfect comfort and joined the officers at the auditorium. A trolley car was chartered for the return trip and no one suffered from the fierceness of the weather.

The "I. T.'s" were not to be suppressed by the weather and went in force at Mrs. Hawley's, on Tuesday, when for a short interval, the snow forgot to fall. The Bridge Club also met, in defiance of all elements on Thursday evening, at Lieutenant Dannemiller's, with twelve plucky members, who waded through snow drifts and faced a temperature of thirty-seven degrees below zero. Mrs. Ryther made a phenomenal score, with Colonel Mann as a close second.

Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, who has been absent for eighteen months on different details, was due yesterday morning with his family, but all trains have been delayed and at the present writing he has not yet arrived.



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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

**CLARENCE W. DeKNIGHT**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Hibbs Building WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Member of the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court, Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the State of New York.

**CLARENCE S. NETTLES**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
500 Mercantile Building Denver, Colo.

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Reports that have come to Washington of the experience of the officers and men who were on the hospitalship Relief during the cruise around to San Francisco and over to Manila indicate that few if any of those who made the voyage desire to repeat it—at least on that vessel. The Relief rolled all the time, it is said, and at no time was she a very pleasant ship to be on. In even moderate gales, when the battleships suffered hardly at all, the hospitalship rolled so that it was necessary for patients to brace themselves and hold on to their bunks to keep from rolling out on the deck. It was with extreme difficulty that the surgeons performed their duties at times, and on one occasion a table at which they sat turned over completely. The Relief is now under the command of Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, who has with him the same staff that made the voyage around the Horn. The sailing master, F. N. McCain, is still with the vessel. She will probably be turned over to the Army for inter-island traffic or sold to be used as an excursion steamer, for which in smooth water she is possibly well adapted. She will for the present be retained as a hospital ship on the Olongapo station.

Application for retirement after thirty years of service has been made by one of the five majors of the Army Medical Corps who failed in the mental examination to be promoted to be lieutenant colonel. The others have from two to six years to serve before they will have been in the Service for that period. Senator Warren has introduced a bill modifying the existing law so that a major shall, after one year, have another examination, and then, if he fails physically, be retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and if he fails mentally, be retired without promotion. In the meantime it is not to be gainsaid that the effect of the new law is to brace up the grade and induce genuine hard work. The sentiment throughout the Army is unmistakably adverse to the officer who fails and is kept marking time in his grade. Professionally the circumstance is against him and from a military standpoint the situation is simply indefensible. The failures in mental examinations thus far have been not so much on the

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medical side of the questions as on the administrative problem proposed for solution.

The troops coming from Cuba to participate in the inauguration parade will disembark at Newport News as usual and come to Washington by rail. It is the plan to have quarters in the cars with a kitchen car and avoid all questions as to finding quarters in the city. The Regulars who take part in the parade will have very little time in Washington, as arrangements have been made to entrain immediately after the review by the President and pull out the afternoon of March 4 for their respective stations. Washington has never had such excellent facilities for handling many and heavy passenger trains as now, with the new large Union station, and the passenger agents of the various roads have promised to move every troop train promptly on time as scheduled.

The hearing that is to be given Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, on the additional officers' bill now before the House Military Committee, will not occur until some time in February, as a number of the members of the Military Committee are obliged under the present law to be absent from Washington as visitors to the Military Academy. This unavoidably postpones the consideration of the measure to the period of the session when great difficulty is experienced in getting action in the House and the circumstance may be the cause of failure in this Congress to pass the bill, much as it is needed.

The Secretary of War has been advised that a contract has been signed for a concert tour for the Constabulary band in the United States, and the band will probably leave Manila, Jan. 15, for San Francisco on the Buford. The governor of the Philippines was invited, in common with the governors of all the dependencies, to send a representative organization to take part in the Inauguration parade, March 4, and there being a general desire to have the famous band in Washington at that time, it was decided to send it if some way was found to pay the expense of the long journey. Happily a public-spirited resident of Manila came forward with a proposition to tour the United States with the band if permission were given. The cost to bring the band of ninety-eight musicians to this country is estimated at \$28,000. There will be no military organizations from the Islands at the Inauguration.

The revised edition of the Army Court-Martial Manual was issued this week from the Government Printing Office press. The size has been reduced somewhat and the book bound up in the form of a pocket manual for convenience.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

### THE NAVAL COMMISSION.

The commission or conference to devise a plan of reorganization for the Navy Department, of which there has been much talk for the past two months, finally materialized with the announcement, Jan. 14, that such a commission or conference had been selected by the President with the following personnel: Secretary Newberry, chairman; Justice William H. Moody, former Secretary of the Navy; Paul Morton, former Secretary of the Navy; Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, judge of the United States District Court of West Virginia, and formerly chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired, on special duty at the Naval War College; Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, retired, on special duty at the Naval War College; Rear Admiral William M. Folger, retired, of Windsor, Vt., former Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department; Rear Admiral Wm. S. Cowles, Comdr. W. F. Sims, and Comdr. William F. Fulam, commandant of the naval training station. When this scheme was first suggested it was hoped to secure the services of Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, to head the commission. Mr. Root excused himself, on the ground that he already was overburdened with work. About a month ago it was stated with emphasis from authoritative sources that the President had finally decided that with the appointment of Mr. Newberry as Secretary of the Navy there was no need of the commission or conference, and it was agreed that the new Secretary should go forward with his plan of reorganization by gradual executive action. To that end the Navy Regulations were amended by an order taking off the limit in the number of officers serving on the General Board and it was announced tentatively that representative officers from each of the bureaus would be placed on the board for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the entire department. This announcement caused much incredulous uplifting of eyebrows in both line and staff circles. The former swore under their breath the thing should never be done; the latter expressed sane and profound doubt that such a thing could be possible. There were reports, too, of a possible consolidation of bureaus. It was Equipment at first that was to be merged in Construction and Repair, but just then Chief Barton, of Steam Engineering, was prostrated suddenly and asked to be retired; and the President, after thorough consideration, decided to make Chief Constructor Capps Acting Chief of Steam Engineering, and thus the idea of merging the latter Bureau and Construction and Repair came to the front and Equipment was left in its autonomous entirety.

Time passed and Mr. Newberry, to his gratification, heard no word of protest from any source, and he concluded that there was no spirit of protest and that there was to be loyal officerly acquiescence in what had been expected to be a most disagreeable application of his plan of reorganization. But the protest was there, as we suggested, even if the Secretary was not aware of it. It made itself felt in the opposition of Senators and Representatives. Almost before he was himself aware of it, the President changed his mind and the commission or conference idea was again mooted. Mr. Newberry satisfied himself of the fact by asking the President about it, and finding opposition unavailing, discussed the personnel of the proposed commission or conference and finally consented to be placed at its head. The only official phase of the selection of the commission or conference seems to be the order to Commander Fullam to come to Washington to act as secretary. The service of the members is purely voluntary and advisory. All are easily recognized as having experience and information on naval affairs. Judge Dayton, while in Congress, served for many years on the Committee on Naval Affairs and was the ranking member of the committee when he retired from the House. There was a persistent expectation that Rear Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, and Attorney General Bonaparte would be included, but the determination not to involve any official connected directly with the bureaus seems to have prevailed in the case of the former and the latter pleaded excess of work. The name of Rear Admiral Converse was similarly considered. The commission, which is possibly more accurately called an informal conference, assembled in the morning of Jan. 15 at the office of Secretary Newberry and from there walked over to the White House and attended a Cabinet meeting, for the purpose of an informal discussion of the purposes for which the conference had been called into existence. Later the members, with the Cabinet, took luncheon with the President, and in the afternoon a meeting was held at the office of Secretary Newberry to formulate conclusions and recommendation. The commission had before it elaborate plans of Navy organization of England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan.

The appointment of this conference by the President after encouraging Secretary Newberry to go forward with his plan of reorganizing the Navy Department caused no little surprise in official and political circles, and after



the distinct break in the understanding between the President and his Secretary of the Navy, it has been expected that Mr. Newberry would tender his resignation.

It is doubted whether the deliberations of the Naval Conference will have much influence at the other end of the avenue, as Congress is no longer well disposed toward Presidential plans. It is probable that it will advise the co-ordination of naval administration by the appointment of an advisory board, composed of sea officers, rather than through the general consolidation of bureaus. It is likely, however, that the commission will recommend the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment and the distribution of its work among other bureaus; the installation and care of electrical appliances going in that case to Steam Engineering and the purchase of coal to Supplies and Accounts.

Criticism concerning the administration of the several bureaus, coming from the officers afloat, can be referred to the advisory board, who will call upon the chief of the bureau concerned for information enabling it to reply to the criticism or to correct the error, if one is found to exist. This would relieve the bureaus from the present complaint that they are disposed to defend themselves against criticism rather than make use of it for self-improvement. The success of the commission will depend largely upon its fair-mindedness and its disposition to consider all interests. The staff officers are naturally not well pleased at finding that they are not represented upon it.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF NAVAL BUREAUS.

In defending the Bureau of Equipment against anonymous attacks designed to bring about its consolidation with Construction and Repair, the Chief of the Bureau, Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy in 1903, gave a history of the Bureau. In 1815 a board of Navy commissioners was created by Act of Congress for the purpose of assisting the Secretary of the Navy. This organization was continued until 1842, when the bureau system was adopted by Congress. Equipment was to be made one of the seven bureaus in the bill recommended by the Secretary, passed by the Senate and recommended by the House Naval Committee in 1842, but the House amended it, combining Equipment with Construction and Repair. The act provided for a chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair who should be a "skilled naval constructor." Secretary of the Navy Upshur was evidently in a quandary as to how to proceed under this law, for in his report of 1842 we find him saying this: "It requires a ship carpenter to build or repair a vessel of war; it requires a naval officer to equip her. In providing a chief for the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair the alternative lay between a naval captain qualified to equip and a naval constructor qualified to build and repair. I did not hesitate to prefer the former."

A captain in the Navy was chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair for ten years. In 1846, Chief Constructor Humphreys and Engr. Charles Haswell, U.S.N., were attached to the Bureau, the chief being Capt. Charles Morris, U.S.N. In 1853 John Lenthall was appointed chief of the Bureau from civil life, although there were at the time seven naval constructors in the naval service. In that year a law was passed providing that a constructor should be appointed chief of the Bureau. Secretary Welles in his report of December, 1861, said that "the organization of the Department might be modified, and an improved distribution and classification of duties be made." In accordance with this suggestion of the Secretary, a reorganization bill was passed in 1862, and Equipment became a new bureau, the other two new bureaus then established being Navigation and Steam Engineering. Secretary Welles was pleased by the change, saying in his report of December, 1862, that there was a better distribution of the labors and a great simplification and facilitation of the Department business. Secretary Welles held the office of Secretary eight years, a longer period than any previous or subsequent Secretary has spent in the office. In his last report, in 1868, though post-bellum efforts were made to reduce the Navy, he had only praise to accord to the bureaus. Secretary Robeson held the office of Secretary nearly eight years, beginning in June, 1869, but he made no suggestion of a change or consolidation in the bureaus during his term.

The 1903 report of Admiral Bradford said that "the consolidation of the bureaus was tried when the Navy was but a fraction of its present size and found to be a failure, and the present organization of the Department has developed from necessity, particularly in time of war." The report called attention to the fact that the General Board was organized in 1900 with instructions from the Secretary of the Navy not to conflict in any way with matters already in charge of the bureaus, and said, "This policy is no longer maintained." The report recommended an organization of sea-going officers to advise the Secretary, limited to five members with a corps of assistants; its duties to be advisory only. Its success would depend, the report said, absolutely upon its entire separation from the bureaus, and no bureau chief should be a member, the selection of members to be by executive authority. After an experience of six years in the Department Admiral Bradford believed, in 1903, as his report says, that it was "the administration of the Department rather than its organization that needed attention."

#### THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MARINES.

The President gave out on Jan. 15 the following explanation of the scope of the order concerning withdrawal of the marines. "The President's order concerning the withdrawal of the marines from the ships merely specifies additional duties for them on shore, in strict accordance with the revised statutes of the United States. The present organic law concerning their employment is not changed. The Navy Regulations concerning marines afloat remain unchanged except as to the fleet marine officer and his duties. The order does not prevent their employment afloat in case they are needed. It does not contemplate their removal from receivingships or transports. It does not prevent their being used as a reserve for the Navy in case of emergency. It gives opportunity for their more complete and permanent organization and instruction as a mobile force to work with the Navy at all times. It is of the utmost importance that the Marine Corps remain absolutely under the control of the Navy Department, and all war plans thus far laid down provide for the close co-operation of the Marine Corps with the Navy afloat and ashore.

"The following extract from the revised statutes of the United States being statute law, cannot be affected by an executive order. (Sec. 1621, Revised Statutes, is here quoted.)

"The Marine Corps shall at all times be subject to the laws and regulations established for the government of the Navy except when detached from service with the Army by order of the President, and when so detached they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the government of the Army."

Secretary Newberry sent to the House Naval Committee, on Jan. 15, the following letter:

"The following is a summary of the evidence before the Department showing that the withdrawal of marines contributes to naval efficiency and the ultimate efficiency of the Marine Corps. The policy was recommended by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in 1906 and by Rear Admiral Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and many others. The Secretary of the Navy and the present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommend withdrawal of marines. Admiral Dewey, the Admiral of the Navy, states that the arguments for withdrawal are unanswerable. Rear Admiral Sperry, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, and captains of battleships from which marines have been removed, have reported officially that efficiency of ships has been increased and recommend that marines be withdrawn from all ships. Rear Admiral Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Fleet; Rear Admiral Sebree, division commander in that fleet, and all captains except one who has only recently joined ship, report officially that efficiency has been increased in that fleet by the withdrawal of the marines. Three of the four captains commanding ships in home waters made the same report, the fourth captain advocating that all guns on his ships be manned by blue-jackets, and that marines be retained on board as supernumeraries. The official records of the inspector of target practice covering a period of three years demonstrate that hitting or fighting efficiency of guns manned by marines throughout the Navy is lower than the efficiency of the same classes of guns manned by blue-jackets. The policy of the future as regards naval bases and plans to anticipate conditions of readiness for war require a battalion organization of the Marine Corps in order that the corps may be effectually employed and at all times instructed and in readiness to seize, fortify and hold naval bases. The demands of service on shore at naval stations, naval bases, receivingships and stationships will require service of eighty per cent. of the Marine Corps. "The plan outlined provides for complete and effective co-operation of the Navy and Marine Corps, on modern naval lines. Seventy-eight per cent. of the Marine Corps was on shore or receivingships when the order was issued and only twenty-two per cent. was serving on cruising ships. Very respectfully,

"TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary."

Admiral Dewey has sent a letter to the House Naval Committee in support of the order taking the marines off ships. He says that if he had had five thousand marines in Manila there would have been a quick surrender and no insurrection. He also speaks of the value that a large force of marines would have been at Guantanamo to hold it as a naval base at the beginning of the war with Spain. He urges that the marines be handled in large bodies and as an expeditionary force in ships specially fitted for them.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., appeared before the subcommittee of the House Naval Committee Jan. 15 and for half an hour gave his reasons for favoring the removal of the marines from ships. Major General Elliott, U.S.M.C., and a number of Navy officers were present. No others were heard and the committee adjourned at noon.

Rear Admiral Ingersoll, in his hearing on the Marine Corps question, stated that the plan of the General Board was to use the Corps at advanced naval bases; 1,500 each at Guantanamo and Pearl Harbor. At Panama the marines are to be drilled in special maneuvers in defending advanced naval bases and in seizing such bases in time of war. The men are to be drilled on shipboard on ships of their own specially adapted to work to be cut out for them.

To show Army and Navy officers that no great hardship is involved in the physical tests required of them, President Roosevelt, Wednesday, Jan. 13, accompanied by Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Capt. Archibald Wellingham Butt, Q.M. Department, and P.A. Surg. Cary

T. Grayson, U.S.N., rode from Washington to Warrenton, Va., over the worst sort of Virginia roads and most of the way in the teeth of a fierce sleet storm, and back again to Washington. The entire distance is 98 miles and the time occupied was seventeen hours. The start was made at 3:40 a.m. The President rode during the first two relays his jumper Roswell and the bay mare Georgia. The other horses used by the party were sent from Fort Myer. No one at the fort knew the President was going on the ride, and it was given out that a party of officers was going on a day's jaunt. Ordinary officers' horses were furnished, and the test was one for the government animals as well as their riders. The party lunched at Warrenton and the President shook hands with a large number of residents of the vicinity. The day following the ride Surgeon General Rixey rode twenty-five miles to see if he was feeling all right after the experience of the previous day.

The visit of Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, to New York on Jan. 12, as the guest of the officers of the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., should have one important bearing on the future instruction of National Guard Coast Artillery in New York and elsewhere, and in increasing its efficiency and value as coast defense reserves. Colonel Weaver, as a result of his thorough inspection of the armories of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments, with Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery of New York, gained a thorough familiarity with the possibilities and limitations of National Guard instruction in armories that he could attain in no other way. Colonel Weaver has returned to Washington fully alive to the situation, and it is hoped that the important and practical recommendations he will make will be promptly acted upon. They embrace the installation in armories of necessary ordnance equipment, etc., for practical instruction, in a manner never contemplated before, and the importance of which cannot be underestimated in aiding the coast defense reserve to become familiar with its duties in the limited time at its disposal for instruction. The value of having a chief of Coast Artillery for the National Guard of New York, active in his duties, as we advocated, in the appointment of General Austen, is already beginning to bear fruit, and it was one of the most important appointments in the interests of the Service that Governor Hughes has made. In arranging for the visit of so practical an officer as Colonel Weaver, in order that the situation could be plainly grasped, General Austen, with the aid of Col. Charles O. Davis, commanding the 13th Regiment, made a wise move.

The lay reader at a distance from Washington may gain some idea of the supreme embarrassment there is in these stormy days of administering the Navy Department from a comparison of the General Order which we published last week on Page 522 in regard to physical tests for Navy officers and that which we publish this week. The first order was carefully prepared and received the approval of the President after a conference had been held over it, officers at some distance having been called to Washington for the purpose. While Secretary Newberry was signing this order preparatory to publishing it the President had another order (which we publish on page 552 of this issue) drawn up and signed it, the two orders crossing each other in the course of the day's business. There are few essential differences between the two orders, although the language has been almost entirely changed. Navy officers who choose to take their test on horseback are asking themselves where they are to get their mounts and whether the government is to furnish them for the tests at government expense or at the expense of the officer. There are some officers who predict that there will be no tests at all and that after the 4th of March the Navy Department will be given a wholesome and generous dose of the rest cure.

The revised edition of the Navy Regulations is in press and will be ready for distribution soon. It is promised that many interesting changes will appear in the document and some of them will jar the Service a bit. The old question of the use of the title where only the "rank and pay of" go with an office has been dealt with distinctly and probably effectively until some future President gets fresh light on the matter. This question came to the surface in the case of Rear Admiral Upshur and later in that of Civil Engineer Peary. At the present juncture it was forced on official attention by the calling cards of Chief Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, who stated his case as "Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair." This doubtless is just what it should be ethically and academically, but by law it is a misnomer and a paragraph has been placed in the new regulations with the approval of the President that will make it a case for discipline if repeated.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification has asked that in view of the importance of the work an Artillery officer be detailed to take up the project of improving the Army searchlights, a vacancy having been made in that assignment by the disappearance of 1st Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, C.A.C., who is supposed to have fled to Canada to escape prosecution for alleged irregularities in his accounts. An officer will be detailed for the work in a few days.



## STATUS OF THE MARINES.

Prominence is being given to the question whether marines should serve on ships or not. On Jan. 12 a cable despatch was received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Swinburne, giving the substance of a report on the subject from all the captains of his fleet. With one exception the captains approved the withdrawal.

Rear Admiral Sperry also sent a cable message saying that the efficiency of the Battleship Fleet, from which the marines had been withdrawn, had been increased and recommended that the marines be withdrawn from all of the ships. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers favors the removal of the marines from the ships, but believes they should accompany the fleets in transports of their own. The argument in favor of the retention of the marines on board ship was that they were indispensable to the naval establishment because of their mobility, their habits of life at sea with the sailors and their knowledge of naval customs. For landing at short notice they were also said to be indispensable. Their value to the Navy was admitted by Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Others who are said to be in favor of the President's plan include Secretary Newberry, Admiral Pillsbury, Admiral Converse, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Evans, the General Board of the Navy, the majority of battleship captains and the majority of the line officers of the Navy.

A provision has been made in the Naval Appropriation bill tentatively providing for a return of the marines to the ships. Whether President Roosevelt will make the controversy which has arisen an issue with Congress is one of the speculations arising out of the action of the committee, which is unanimously in favor of the old order.

It is expected a point of order will be made in the House against the appropriation for the pay of the marines unless restored aboardship, but the Senate is expected to restore it. To counteract such a movement to restore the marines to ships a stubborn fight, led by high naval authorities, is being made before the committee. Captains Fremont, Marshall, Helm and Winslow, Commanders Sims and Fullam and other officers of the Navy in their testimony suggest that neither Congress nor the people will listen to the suggestion to create by law "a privileged military class at the direct expense and to the discredit of the men who make the Navy." Three battleship captains testified that the change has already improved the discipline and morale of their ships, while one captain said he wanted the guns of his ship manned by bluejackets, but believed that the withdrawal of the marines was yet an experiment. Comdr. Sims stated that the average hitting efficiency of guns at which marines have been stationed for three years is about 40 per cent. lower than the same guns at which bluejackets are stationed. One officer said it had been clearly proved that the efficiency of a ship as a fighting unit would necessarily be increased by substituting bluejackets for marines.

Officers of the U.S. Marine Corps addressed the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 13 in favor of restoring the Marines to the warships. Those appearing before the committee were Major Gen. G. F. Elliott, Col. Frank L. Denny, C. H. Lauchheimer, P. St. C. Murphy, L. W. T. Waller, Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney, C. A. Doyen, George Richards, Capt. Logan Feland and R. H. Dunlap. Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, of the General Board of the Navy, was present as a representative of the Navy Department.

Particular interest attached to the testimony of General Elliott as he had been mentioned in the press as approving the order withdrawing the Marines from the ships. He explained that President Roosevelt had given him personal directions to draw an order, prescribing the duties of the Marines in the future, omitting the duties to be performed on shipboard. This order was signed by the President and transmitted to the Navy Department, whereupon the Bureau of Navigation promulgated the order. General Elliott's testimony strongly favored the restoration of the Marines to sea duty, as did the rest of the statements made by the Marine Corps witnesses. Denial of the accuracy of the figures of Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., going to show the Marines were forty per cent. behind seamen in target practice with the secondary batteries, was a feature of the hearing. The Marine Corps officers presented other figures, and asserted the Sims conclusions were faulty, as the weather and other conditions had not been taken into consideration. On the basis of equal conditions, Colonel Lauchheimer reached the conclusion that the Marines and bluejackets were about equal as workmen except in night firing, in which the sailors were slightly superior. Commander Sims's figures of averages were reached by dividing the number of shots of both sailors and marines, both night and day, and with all kinds of secondary guns, into the number of hits, while Captain Lauchheimer had compared the shots fired by both branches with the same guns at the same time. Rear Admiral Ingersoll considers the latter system of figuring the fairest, and on this basis the average of the sailors was shown to be 8.70 and that of the marines 8.44.

Secretary Newberry sent to the Committee this memorandum explaining the scope of the Executive order removing the Marines from naval vessels:

"The President's order concerning withdrawal of marines from ships merely specifies additional duties for them on shore, in strict accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States. The present organic law concerning their employment is not changed. The Navy regulations concerning Marines afloat remains unchanged except as to the fleet Marine officer and his duties. The order does not prevent their employment afloat in case they are needed. It does not contemplate their removal from receiving ships or transports. It does not prevent their being used as a reserve in the Navy in case of emergency. It gives opportunity for their more complete and permanent organization and instruction as a mobile force to work with the Navy at all times. It is of the utmost importance that the Marine Corps remain absolutely under the control of the Navy Department, and all war plans thus far laid down provide for the close co-operation of the Marine Corps with the Navy afloat and ashore."

At previous hearings Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Capt. C. McR. Winslow and J. M. Helm, and Comdrs. W. F. Fullam and W. S. Sims, all of the Navy, were heard on the subject of the Marines. Rear Admirals Winfield S. Schley, Willard H. Brownson, Royal B. Bradford, and Caspar F. Goodrich, Capt. Charles J. Badger, Capt. Templin M. Potts and Comdr. Charles A. Gore appeared before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives on Jan. 12 in behalf of the Marine Corps. These officers testified that the Marines were an indispensable force and should not be removed from the ships. Their habit of life on shipboard made them an especially mobile force, which could be landed quickly in case of emergency.

In connection with this discussion on the Marines, we

note that in his annual report, summarized in the *Army and Navy Journal* of Nov. 14 (page 292), General Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, recommended that a ship of the Dixie or Panther type should be converted into a transport for the exclusive use of the Marines, the vessel to be manned and commanded by the Navy, one of the reasons given being that the Marines often have been ready for foreign service before the Navy could provide means of transportation. The statement was made in the report that "the enlisted men of the Marine Corps have suffered more hardships during the last two years on naval vessels used as transports than they would in an ordinary campaign on shore of the same duration."

## HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

At a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary of the Navy Newberry explained that a 21,825-ton battleship like the Florida could enter the new drydocks at New York, Puget Sound and Pearl Harbor, and after some dredging and if the ship were in light condition she could go into the Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia docks already completed; but not into the floating dock at New Orleans. The Florida, which is under contract, is 521 feet 6 inches over all, 88 feet wide, with 28 feet 6 inches draft. At Portsmouth, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston and Mare Island the docks are either ready to dock such a ship or will be ready before the ship has been completed. The floating dock at Olongapo, P.I., would raise the hull of such a ship so that work could be done under the body, but not under the best conditions. This is the controlling depth of channel from sea to drydock, the first figures giving depth at mean low water, the second the depth at mean high water: Portsmouth, 40, 48.6; Boston, 27, 36.5; New York, 26, 30.4; Philadelphia, 22.8, 29.1; Norfolk, 28, 30.7; Charleston, 26, 31.2; New Orleans, 28.8; Mare Island, 21, 27.1; Puget Sound, 42, 55.6; Olongapo, 36, 38.

There are three docks now capable of taking a 26,000-ton ship—Boston, Philadelphia and Portsmouth—providing the ship were lightened so as to draw one foot less. The dock at Pearl Harbor is to be constructed along lines that will permit its future extension. Since the arrival of the drydock Dewey at Olongapo, 110 vessels, including six Army transports, have been docked and repaired at that station, testifying to the value of the Dewey. Secretary Newberry said the expense of keeping open the docks at New Orleans and Pensacola exceeded the good obtained from them. The little naval establishment at Key West seems sufficient to keep up the minor repairs on small vessels doing duty in that neighborhood. The Navy Department expects to continue the practice of assembling the fleet in the West Indies for winter work when the Battleship Fleet returns. For repairs in connection with the winter work the Secretary thought it would be best to develop Guantanamo, the nearest docks being Charleston and Norfolk, and Guantanamo is now available except for repair and docking, and is the best suited for a rendezvous during the winter cruises.

Secretary Newberry recommended four battleships of 26,000 tonnage each, carrying twelve 12-inch 50-caliber guns. Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who accompanied the Secretary, explained that a 25,000-ton ship will be able to maneuver with, and will have the same tactical qualities as, the Florida and Utah with 21,800 tons. It is the same with the North Dakota and the Delaware; they are 21,500 tons. But this is a much more powerful ship, the most powerful in the world. The 25,000-ton ship he considered more efficient than a 20,000-ton ship by two 12-inch guns, or 20 per cent. He did not consider it advisable to have any more 20,000-ton ships, and this, he said, was the opinion of the General Board. The largest ship now building anywhere in England, where a 23,000-ton ship is under construction, the vessels built by Japan being not quite so large. The proposed American 25,000- or 26,000-ton ship will be able to bring all her twelve guns into broadside.

Mr. Padgett brought up the criticism of the big-gun ship by Sir Wm. White, which we published some months ago. In this Sir William pleads for ships of the King Edward type rather than the Dreadnought. Admiral Pillsbury replied that Sir William was a very important man, but in a very small minority. The most formidable ship of any other nation, he said, can bring into broadside 12-inch guns except the twelve guns in the proposed Russian battleship and the ten in the new Brazilian ships. The North Dakota, Florida and Utah all bring ten guns into broadside.

Chief Constructor Capps reinforced Secretary Newberry's explanation of the twelve-gun broadside, and said that the Board on Construction will soon have ready plans for three types of battleships, two carrying 14-inch guns and one carrying 12-inch guns. The design proposed for the eight 14-inch-gun ship provides for a displacement of about 25,000 tons. The speed of the new design of ship would be from 20 1/4 to 20 1/2 knots under trial conditions of load, and would be very little less at deep-load displacement. The proportion of big guns that a displacement of 25,000 tons would make possible would be twelve 12-inch and eight 14-inch guns, so far as the main battery is concerned. The Utah type will have ten 12-inch. There would be a gain of only two additional guns for a little more than 4,000 tons increase, but the armor protection would be greater than in the 10-gun ship.

We have four 20,000-ton ships now in course of construction, but these ships have, however, a displacement of nearly 22,000 tons under the same conditions of loading that would cause a 12-gun ship to displace 26,000 tons. The proposed 26,000-ton ships will have practically the same tactical abilities as the Florida and Utah. They are larger ships but have the same draft, 28 feet 6 inches.

Chief Constructor Capps said our need is for more ships of the same class and size and as much as possible the same as greater qualities of offense and defense. He explained that whereas the Connecticut and the Maine can maneuver together, though one is 388 feet long and the other 450, by reducing the helm on one with a full helm on the other, when it came to a vessel of a larger type, the Maine could not maneuver with that vessel, though probably the Connecticut could.

Secretary Newberry urged upon the committee legislation to graduate midshipmen as ensigns, which has been so often recommended. The cruise of the Battleship Fleet calls particular attention to the advisability of such legislation at the present time, and its enactment, he believed, would most appropriately coincide with the return of the fleet to home waters. The passage of H.R. 7620, a bill "to establish a naval militia and define its rela-

tions to the general government," was also recommended by the Secretary.

For the item in the estimates for outfits on first enlistment Secretary Newberry urges the substitution of this provision: "Outfits for all enlisted men and apprentice seamen of the Navy on first enlistment at not to exceed \$90 each, \$—: *Provided*, That hereafter all parts of such outfits shall, until worn out in the service of the United States, be considered as property of the United States, furnished for the recruit for his use, and the unauthorized disposition in any manner by the recruit of any part of such outfit shall be considered as an unlawful disposing of government property and shall be treated as such: *Provided further*, That in the event of the discharge of a recruit during the first six months of his enlistment all parts of the outfit shall, in the discretion of his commanding officer, be returned to the naval authorities for reissue, sale at auction, or for destruction, as may be recommended by approved survey."

Rear Admiral Pillsbury could give the committee no hope that erosion would be reduced in the new 50-caliber 12-inch gun. The chamber of the guns is not to be enlarged, but the length is to be increased from 45 to 50 caliber. Mr. Hobson sought to get the distances for the 14-inch and 12-inch guns and their relative velocities, but the Admiral explained they were considered confidential as yet by the Department.

Urging the passage of the bill providing for "deck courts," Secretary Newberry said he favored thirty days as the limit of punishment available by a deck court. The Secretary favored acquiring part of the Jamestown Exposition site for a training station, as recommended by the Bureau of Navigation. Mr. Newberry was asked to give a statement of the progress of the consolidation of shops, etc., but preferred not to go any further into the subject than to say that the consolidation has been satisfactory. As to the colliers, Mr. Newberry believed the government would save money if the law prescribing that one of the three new colliers be built at Mare Island were changed so that the collier could be got elsewhere. He also believed the battleship building in the navy yard would cost \$2,000,000 more than the sister ship would cost in the private yard.

Committeeman Loudenslager wished to know whether the two new battleships already authorized would be in a position by July 1, 1909, to have armor put on them. Chief Constructor Capps said it was possible they would not, because of the delay consequent upon the conference of officers at Newport, and the additional delay in letting contracts, etc. They should be well along by July 1, 1909, and by Dec. 1, 1909, they should be ready for receiving armor. The Chief Constructor considered the estimate of \$2,000,000 for the first year's work on any new ships that may be authorized this year as a fair one. Because most of the shipbuilding yards are much in need of work now, all government work now in progress there is being prosecuted with dispatch. Battleships in course of construction will be completed well inside their contract time, provided there are no abnormal delays in the receipt of material. Some shipbuilding firms have complained that armor was not being delivered fast enough. It is possible these delays are sometimes due rather to the very expeditious work of the shipbuilder than to tardy deliveries by the armor contractor. The contract for the supply of armor should be coincident with the contract for the construction of the hull, which is the recent practice of the Department.

The money for repairs on ships, the Chief Constructor said, is being spent as soon as the vessels become available. Some of the ships, the repairing of which was authorized last year, are still with the Battleship Fleet. The increase of money needed for his Bureau, Chief Constructor Capps said, over last year was only \$500,000, except the work on new constructions. This increase is only seven per cent. over the preceding year.

Mr. Newberry's opinion that ships could be built now at a greatly reduced cost, substantially at 45 cents on the dollar compared with a year ago, was substantiated by the Chief Constructor when he was before the committee. Asked why the contract price of the Utah was \$200,000 less than that of the Vermont, a vessel of 5,000 tons less displacement, the Chief Constructor explained that "shipbuilders are very short of work at present and they are now taking contracts in some instances at a price believed to be less than the actual cost of the work performed. I do not know any country in the world that is obtaining its new battleships more cheaply than we are at present. We are getting them at bed-rock prices. The time elapsing between the authorization of such vessels and the letting of the contract for construction is also much less than formerly. The Department for some years has also tried to eliminate, as far as possible, all radical changes or alterations in vessels under construction. There is also less delay in the delivery of material. The length of time for building our battleships has varied considerably, but for vessels authorized in the last six years it has in no case exceeded four years, and the majority of our battleships contracted for in that period have been or will be completed within forty-two months, while the contract period of construction of our very latest battleship, the Utah, is only thirty-two months." The Chief Constructor paid a tribute to the liberality of the committee, which, he said, has "always been very generous."

## PROGRAM FOR NAVAL INCREASE.

The House Naval Committee made quick work Monday, Jan. 11, with the program for the pending appropriation bill. The program as finally agreed on provided for two battleships of 26,000 tons displacement, \$19,000,000; five torpedo-boat destroyers, \$4,000,000; three colliers, \$3,600,000; four submarines, \$2,000,000, and one subsurface boat, \$400,000. Four battleships of 26,000 tons were estimated for by the Navy Department. Only three members voted for four, the other fifteen members of the committee insisting upon limiting the number to two. The estimate last year for battleships of 20,000 tons displacement was \$10,000,000; this year it is estimated that 26,000-ton ships can be built for \$9,500,000, but the committee anticipate that they will cost \$10,000,000 each by the time they are completed. "Competition among the shipyards accounts for the fact," explained Secretary Newberry, "that they will make a bid without any profit in it, and I think I can prove to the satisfaction of anybody who is interested that they are bidding on work now at less than the cost of labor and material that goes into the ships."

If the committee heeds the advice of Secretary Newberry, neither of the big battleships will be constructed at a navy yard. He stated that the collier the Government is building at the Mare Island Navy Yard is costing much more than the estimated cost of a collier purchased from private individuals. "I do not consider it advisable," said the Secretary, "to construct large ves-



sels or battleships in navy yards, except at rare intervals and under peculiar conditions. My belief is that our navy yards should be maintained for the repair, maintenance and efficiency of the fleet. We have enough to keep our plants busy with the repair of ships."

The estimate for destroyers was cut in half, the Navy Department asking for ten. An ammunition ship, a repair ship and two mine-laying ships, estimated for by the Navy Department, were refused by the committee. The estimates for the three colliers and the four submarines were agreed to except that the committee added one sub-surface boat. They otherwise cut down the estimates submitted by the Navy Department, so that instead of an authorization of an increase of the Navy by an appropriation of \$63,250,000, it will be increased only \$29,000,000 or \$30,000,000. The committee was almost unanimous for the appropriation for the five torpedoboat destroyers, each to cost \$800,000. Two members voted for two scout cruisers, the Navy Department asking for five, to cost \$2,500,000 each. Chairman Foss was the only member who opposed the authorization of the construction of four submarines, to cost \$500,000 each. The committee was united on the proposition to authorize three colliers at \$1,000,000 each. The authorization of the sub-surface boat was made without much opposition.

The program adopted meets with general satisfaction in Navy circles. Plans are ready for the proposed battleships and destroyers. New plans will probably be worked out for the three colliers. The ten destroyers now under contract will furnish the general plan for the new ones whether they are to be propelled by oil or coal. The type of submarines will as usual be left to bidders, subject to approval after tests by the department.

#### THE BROWNSVILLE CASE AGAIN.

In the U.S. Senate, Jan. 12, Senator Foraker returned vigorously to the attack on the President for his action in the Brownsville case. He charged that the President illegally diverted \$15,000 from the \$3,000,000 emergency war fund of 1899; that he directly violated the law prohibiting the employment of Pinkertons or any other private detective agency by employing W. G. Baldwin and his agency; that the President has used every means in his power to hound down the discharged negro soldiers, and that he has done this through men who, in order to secure "testimony," have used "fraudulent impersonation, misrepresentation, lying, deceit, liquor and intoxication, coupled with promise of immunity and the excitement of hope and fear, and the offer of employment and remunerative wages."

Anticipating the charge of the misuse of public money the Senate, without either debate or committee reference, before Mr. Foraker had taken the floor, passed the following resolution introduced by him:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate in detail, item by item, all payments and expenditures and the purposes of the same, made out of the appropriation of \$3,000,000, made in the deficiency act of March 3, 1899 (30 S.L., p. 1223), to be expended at the discretion of the President for emergency fund to meet contingencies constantly arising, which appropriation is in the following language: "For emergency fund to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, \$3,000,000."

This is the appropriation from which Herbert J. Brown and W. C. Baldwin were paid \$15,000 for private detective work in trying to ferret out information from discharged soldiers of the 25th Infantry who were at Brownsville. Senator Foraker contended that the right to use this fund expired in 1901, under that section of the Constitution which provides that no appropriation for the support of the Army shall be for a longer period than two years, and that President Roosevelt's expenditure from it was in flat defiance of the Constitution. "It will probably be surprising information to the Appropriations Committee, as it will be to most Senators," said Mr. Foraker, "that this appropriation, made ten years ago at the close of the Spanish-American War, to enable the President to meet emergency Army contingencies, should have been construed to be a permanent appropriation and that there is still a large unexpended balance out of which payments of the character now under consideration are being made." Senator Foraker spoke over two hours. His twelve-thousand-word argument had been carefully prepared, and while he adhered closely to the manuscript from which he read, he frequently stepped aside from the prepared document and interpolated extemporaneous sentences of the most stinging character aimed directly at the President of the United States. In commencing his speech he quoted from the message of the President transmitting the report of the detectives in Brownsville, saying: "To show that this testimony upon which the President made these unqualified statements was utterly unreliable and that it failed absolutely to establish the facts so unqualifiedly set forth by him in his message, it was not necessary to do more than analyze it in the presence of the Senate." This he proceeded to do, saying in the course of his argument, which was principally of a legal character: "Oh, such plotting, such planning, simply to save somebody's face—I need not say whose. That is the plain English of it. That is what the power of this Government and the Public Treasury of the United States are being subjected to in this matter."

Major Blockson intimates in his report that members of Co. C probably planned the raid and executed it. That was the only company that had any provocation to do anything of the kind. But the testimony before the Senate committee showed that it was impossible for anybody connected with Co. C to have participated in the raid, and all pretence of charging Co. C with such responsibility has been long since abandoned.

"It is impossible to find language with which to fittingly characterize such a procedure as this detective business has been from its incipency down to the monstrous stages it has reached. It is atrocious, revolting, shocking to every sense of fairness, justice, and even common decency; and yet, bad as it is, it is no worse than what usually occurs when hired detectives are employed to 'work up cases.'"

Mr. Lodge, in his reply, said: "I for one, Mr. President, think we ought to pause before we assent to the proposition that the President, advised by as eminent a lawyer as was the Secretary of War in 1908 to take this action, was engaged in an illegal act. I cannot pretend at this late hour and with no opportunity for anything like proper preparation to do more than to ask that the Senate will consider this question very carefully before it assents to the proposition that men such as I have mentioned—the series of Secretaries of War [Root and Taft], the two Presidents [McKinley and Roosevelt]—have been engaged in spending a fund in violation of the Constitution and the law, and that the predecessor of the present Secretary of War advised such an illegal employment."

#### ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

There seems to be a never-ceasing desire on the part of people at foreign posts to have the Atlantic Battleship Fleet visit them, and now invitations from seaport cities in countries of the north of Europe have reached Washington, extending all kinds of courtesies to the vessels and men of the fleet. To these the Navy Department has been compelled to reply, as it did to others, that, while it would like to accept the kind offers of hospitality, it is impossible to change the itinerary, which provides for the fleet to reach Hampton Roads by Feb. 22 and be reviewed by President Roosevelt. One of the latest invitations received is that from the Mayor of Londonderry, the northernmost part of Ireland. It was exceptionally cordial and urgent.

The Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont arrived at Naples, Italy on Jan. 10, anchoring between the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin and the cruiser San Giorgio. The admiralty sent a ship to meet the American vessels to inform the American commanders that because of the national mourning, as a result of the earthquake, the government and the Duke of Aosta would not require them to fire salutes on entering the port.

Rear Admiral Sperry was instructed to send two battleships to Tangier to fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Mulai Hafid, the new Sultan of Morocco, who has been recognized by the Powers as the rightful ruler.

The Missouri left Port Said, Egypt, Jan. 8, for Piræus to join the Louisiana and the Virginia at Smyrna. The Ohio also left Port Said Jan. 8 for Smyrna.

The battleship Missouri arrived at Athens Jan. 12, and the officers and sailors visited points of interest ashore. The American Minister, Richmond Pearson, gave an official dinner in honor of Capt. R. M. Doyle and officers on Jan. 13.

Admiral Sperry on Jan. 12 spent the day in exchanging calls of courtesy with the Italian authorities. He left for Rome Jan. 13 to have his audience with King Victor Emmanuel. Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, commander of the army corps at Naples, and the Marquis del Corretto, mayor of the city, visited Rear Admiral Sperry Jan. 12, and after extending cordial thanks to the American commander, expressed regret at the inability of the Duke of Aosta to visit him, as he was detained in Rome by the sitting of the Senate. The Mayor asked Admiral Sperry to convey the sentiment of gratitude of Southern Italy to President Roosevelt and the American nation for the generosity that has been shown.

The supplyship Culgoa, after it has discharged its cargo of supplies in the stricken districts of Southern Italy, will proceed to Gibraltar to get a new cargo of stores and provisions for the use of the crews of the Atlantic Fleet.

The Minnesota, Vermont and Kansas, at Nice, France, like other vessels of the fleet, have proved a great attraction and many visitors have been shown aboard. The American Consul at Nice, W. D. Hunter, paid an official visit to the squadron Jan. 12. Two ships remain at Nice until Jan. 27, instead of Jan. 17. The crews are given shore leave and officers have been pleasantly entertained.

M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, has announced that in accordance with the request of Rear Admiral Sperry, no official fêtes would be arranged in honor of the visiting Americans. The welcome therefore takes the form of official calls and such receptions as will preserve the unofficial character of the visits of the American battleships to French ports.

Captain F. F. Fletcher, commanding the battleship Vermont, entertained Jan. 14 at dinner on his vessel the officers' wives who have arrived at Nice. Mrs. Fletcher among the number. Capt. John Hubbard, of the Minnesota, with Captain Fletcher and other officers was present at a reception given by Mrs. Dulany Hunter, wife of the American Consul at Nice.

The Wisconsin and Kearsarge arrived at Malta Jan. 14, and the Illinois on Jan. 15. As the American ships entered the harbor the Wisconsin exchanged salutes with the shore batteries and afterward saluted Vice Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe's battleship, which hoisted the American flag and replied with seventeen guns. The British warships in the harbor were all manned and great crowds on the quays cheered the Americans enthusiastically.

All the American officers attended the British Admiral's ball on the night of Jan. 14, at which the Duke of Connaught was present. The Admiralty House was draped throughout with American flags in honor of the occasion.

Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., the American Naval Attaché, has left Paris for Marseilles and expects to remain with one of the units of the fleet until formation is resumed at Gibraltar for the homeward voyage.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., was ordered to the U.S.S. Tacoma to take command of a draft of men for Havana and under emergency conditions was transferred with the men to the U.S.S. Newark and landed at Nuevitas, Cuba. In overruling the decision of the Auditor, disallowing Captain Harlee's claim for traveling expenses, the Comptroller says: "The claimant was not ordered to the Tacoma for transportation, but for duty. His status under the above quoted orders is clearly one of duty and not that of a traveler. The mere transfer of the claimant as certified to by him from the Tacoma to the Newark does not alter his status. The fact that claimant subsequently landed from the Newark at Nuevitas, Cuba, for expeditionary duty ashore, in view of the above orders placing him on duty on the Tacoma does not have the effect of placing him in the status of a traveler while on that vessel. (See 30 MS. Comp., Dec., 138, July 22, 1904; 45 id., 922, May 6, 1908.) The action of the Auditor is affirmed and a certificate of no differences will be issued accordingly."

The Comptroller decides that the War Department is not legally bound to pay a claim of \$715 filed by the Western Union Telegraph Company for transmitting a cable message from Fort Egbert, Alaska, to Nansen, the Arctic explorer, at Christiania, Norway. This message was filed "collect" at Fort Egbert on Dec. 8, 1905. The Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington guaranteed the payment of the message. The addressee refused to pay the charges and became involved in a controversy with the cable company because of alleged delay and also because the information contained in the message had, he charged, been allowed to become known and published in the newspapers. When the telegraph company found that the addressee would not pay for the message it filed a claim with the War Department, which turned it over to the State Department for collection in accordance with the guarantee of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington. After a trial of more than a year the Secretary of State on June 12, 1907,

replied that "the Department has exhausted such means as it has at its command without securing payment." The Comptroller held that the acceptance of the message for transmission without payment was unauthorized and consequently the War Department is not liable.

In denying the claim of Henry J. Casey, Co. F, 38th U.S. Vols., for the refundment of fines imposed upon him in 1900 by a summary court-martial, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "It appearing from the report of the Adjutant General that the courts by which fines were imposed on claimant, Nov. 20, 1900, and Feb. 24, 1901, were composed of volunteer officers, such courts were legally constituted and the fines imposed by same cannot be disturbed. The claimant's only contention is that the officer composing the court was not connected with the regiment of which he was a member. I know of no law or regulation making it necessary that such officer be a member of the regiment to which an offender belongs, but only that he shall be a member of the same arm or branch of the military service, such as, if the soldier is a volunteer the officer before whom he is tried must likewise be a volunteer."

Mr. John C. Schofield, Assistant and Chief Clerk, War Department, has charge of the War Department exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, including the exhibit from the Philippine Islands. The law allows him a per diem when absent from home on the business of the Alaska Exposition, but there is no such provision with reference to the Philippines and the Comptroller decides that he cannot be allowed a per diem for a journey recently undertaken on business in connection with the Philippine Island exhibit. He can, however, be allowed his actual expenses. A similar decision is made as to double pay for Mr. William M. Geddes, who acts as secretary and disbursing officer of the government of the United States for both expositions. His salary is \$3,000 per annum.

#### MIDSHIPMEN'S MESS.

A decision of the Comptroller, which was reaffirmed Dec. 31, 1908, requires the commissary officer at the Naval Academy to account for the funds of the midshipmen's mess. In his application for a reversal of the original ruling, Paym. Robert H. Wood, U.S. Naval Academy, gives the account which follows of the present system of messing at Annapolis. He says:

"The Midshipmen's Commissary Mess is exactly similar to the officers' messes (wardroom, junior officers', warrant officers' and chief petty officers' messes) on board ship at the present time. For convenience a pay officer is designated as commissary officer or mess treasurer, and two midshipmen are elected as midshipmen's commissary and assistant commissary. The mess equipage, linen, kitchen utensils, laundry supplies and employees, and a large number of other employees, are hired and paid for by the midshipmen and not by the government, as was the case in the old general messes."

"The midshipmen's commissary and assistant commissary fill the same places as the caterers of officers' messes on board ship, and the midshipmen have the same say in regard to the running of the mess and the quality of the food as officers on board ship do. When they enter the Academy they deposit a certain amount of their pay with the commissary officer as a mess entrance fee, with which to purchase the necessary mess equipage. The mess bills are not restricted to the value of the commuted rations; they may vary to any amount to which the midshipmen desire within reason. The commissary officer, with the assistance of the midshipmen's commissary and the assistant commissary, runs the mess for a month and renders a bill for the total cost of the mess and the laundry. This bill is approved by the Superintendent and the amount for each midshipman is signed for by him and turned over to the commissary officer, who pays the bills covering the cost of the mess for the month. A full statement with all necessary vouchers is made out monthly and audited by a board of officers, including the midshipmen's commissary, and approved by the Superintendent."

"When a midshipman graduates, resigns, or is dropped, the mess entrance fee which he paid into the mess is returned to him in cash."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Vice-Consul W. J. Sulis, in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, describes a patent reduced diameter card compass exhibited in Liverpool, which caused great interest to people concerned in British shipping. It permits the use of cards of small diameter and affords greater steadiness and freedom from the inertia associated with cards of full diameter. A magnifying mirror, which is adapted to magnify the markings on the card to any desired extent, is placed inside the compass bowl. To the compass card is added a down-turn rim on which the degrees are marked, the figures being reversed so that they show normally in the magnifying mirror. Instead of the steersman viewing the compass card direct, he steers by the magnified image shown in the mirror, and the least movement of the vessel is at once detected. Closer and more accurate steering, it is alleged, is attained by the new card compass. The straining of the eyes is said to be considerably less than when steering with the usual 10-inch card.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will ship during the coming week a large consignment of supplies for the Battleship Fleet. Plans have been made to send a large cargo on the liner Carmania, and the Culroa on arrival at Hampton Roads will find a cargo ready to take on for the supply of all the battleships for their voyage to their respective ports for repairs.

The entertainments in honor of the officers and men of the eight cruisers of the American Pacific Fleet at Talcahuano, Chili, has been of the pleasantest description. There was a reception on board the Tennessee Jan. 11, which was well attended, and a ball was given at Concepcion, Rear Admiral Swinburne and a number of his officers being present, and were entertained by the first families of the city.

Secretary Newberry has sent a letter of commendation to Philip Alfred Lee, an ordinary seaman on the U.S.S. Hancock, for his prompt and heroic action in jumping overboard from the steam launch of the Hancock on the afternoon of Jan. 3, into the East River, and rescuing from drowning John F. Jester, ordinary seaman, who had fallen overboard.

The Meteorological Institute of Christiania, Norway, has received a letter from Soerø, Finland, stating that a buoy which was driven ashore on Nov. 3 last contained a notice that the buoy was set adrift on July 24, 1900, near Cape Bathurst and about four hundred kilometers



(284 miles) northeast of the Mackenzie river. Cape Bathurst is in British America, on the Arctic Ocean, lying in latitude 70:39 north, longitude 127:30 west. It is believed that the buoy, which thus drifted more than eight years, was carried through the polar seas between Greenland and Spitzbergen. If this is so it would seem to support the conclusions on which Captain Roald Amundsen has based his future expedition on the Fram. Captain Amundsen's expedition on the Fram will start from San Francisco early in 1910. He plans a drifting voyage, similar to that undertaken by Nansen. He intends to fasten his ship in the ice to the northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, and hopes to drift near the Pole.

The G.C.M. which tried Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., who was in charge of the cruiser Yankee when that vessel grounded in Spindle Rock, in Buzzards Bay, last September, and who was charged with negligence, found him guilty and sentenced him to be reprimanded and to lose forty numbers in rank. Upon recommendation of two members of the court for clemency, and in view of the previous good record of Commander Marsh and his zeal in connection with his duties with the submarine flotilla, the Secretary of the Navy reduced the sentence to the loss of fifteen numbers. The Secretary did not consider the sentence of the court excessive, but in view of the facts stated granted clemency.

A survey has been approved for repairs to the Ranger, which is now out of commission at the Boston Yard, after coming home from the Philippines. She will be overhauled generally at a cost of \$18,000, and then turned over to the Massachusetts Naval Reserve.

The Idaho will not be ready this week to go on the proposed cruise to test the vibration of the new steel woven masts as was expected. The Mississippi is ready and the other ship will probably be put in shape by the middle of next week and the voyage will begin. The experiments to be made will be in charge of Naval Constructor Robinson.

Midshipman Aquila G. Dibrell, serving on the Ohio, as the result of a court-martial and conviction of intemperance has been sentenced to be reduced thirty numbers in his grade.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter of commendation to Philip A. Lee, ordinary seaman on the Hancock, for jumping overboard, Jan. 3, in the East River at New York to rescue from drowning John E. Jester, a seaman who had accidentally fallen overboard.

## THE NAVY.

### LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table given in this issue:

Scorpion, arrived at Constantinople Jan. 13.  
Solace, arrived at Talcahuano, Chile, Jan. 11.  
Yorktown, sailed Jan. 11 from Talcahuano, Chile, for Callao, Peru.  
Salem, arrived at Yorktown, Va., Jan. 12.  
Kentucky, arrived at Tripoli, Jan. 13.  
Birmingham, arrived at Newport Jan. 12.  
Nero, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 13.  
Prairie, sailed Jan. 13 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Hannibal, sailed Jan. 13 from Boston, Mass., for Portsmouth, N.H.  
Buffalo, arrived Honolulu Jan. 13.  
Wisconsin and Kearsarge arrived at Malta Jan. 14.  
West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania, sailed Jan. 14 from Talcahuano for Valparaiso.  
Tennessee, California, South Dakota and Washington, sailed Jan. 14 from Talcahuano for Coquimbo.  
Glacier, sailed Jan. 15 from Talcahuano for Callao.  
Potomac, sailed Jan. 14 from Guantanamo for Charleston.  
Celtic, sailed Jan. 14 from Gibraltar for Naples.  
Kentucky, sailed Jan. 15 from Tripoli for Algiers.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 11, 1909.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Charles C. Moses to be a lieutenant.  
Midshipman Miles A. Libbey to be an ensign.  
Lieut. Albert W. Marshall to be a lieutenant commander.  
Second Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett to be a first lieutenant U.S. Marine Corps.  
Asst. Paymr. Leon N. Wertenbaker to be a passed assistant paymaster.  
Second Lieut. Harold H. Utley to be a first lieutenant U.S. Marine Corps.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 12, 1909.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. James C. Gilmore to be captain from Jan. 7, 1909, vice Harris, promoted.

#### United States Marine Corps.

The following citizens to be second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps from Jan. 6, 1909, to fill vacancies:  
Wilbur Thing, Me.; Edwin H. Brainerd, Conn.; Alfred A. Cunningham, Ga.; Alley D. Rorex, Ala.; Samuel M. Harrington, D.C.; Harold L. Parsons, N.Y.; Chester L. Gawne, N.Y.; Dwight F. Smith, Vt.; Thomas E. Thrasher, Jr., Texas; Ernest A. Perkins, Mich.; Randolph T. Zane, Penn.; Clarence C. Riner, Wyo.; Leon W. Hoyt, Ohio; David S. Combes, D.C.; Julian C. Smith, Md.; Alfred McO. Robbins, D.C.; Charles J. Miller, Wis.; Otto Becker, Jr., Mo.  
Leander A. Clapp, Mass.; William S. Harrison, U.S.M.C.; Robert W. Voeth, Kas.; Thomas S. Clark, N.Y.; Clarence E. Nutting, Mass.; Bernard L. Smith, Va.; Edward A. Blair, Md.; Edward M. Reno, Penn.; Joseph C. Fegan, Texas; Adolph B. Miller, D.C.; Arthur S. Heffley, Ind.; Joseph D. Murray, U.S.M.C.; Woolman G. Emory, Md.; George H. Osterhout, Jr., Me.; William J. Platten, Wis.  
John Q. Adams, Md.; Francis T. Evans, Ohio; Charles G. Sinclair, Va.; Allen E. Simon, Penn.; Samuel P. Budd, Penn.; Donald F. Duncan, Mo.; Alexander A. Vandegrift, Va.; Ralph E. Davis, Ill.; Harry W. Weitzel, Ky.; Clarence W. Alger, S.D.; Sidney N. Raynor, N.Y.; Frederick R. Hoyt, N.H.; James T. Reid, S.C.; and Fred S. N. Erskine, Mass.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 12, 1909.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Washington I. Chambers to be a captain from Dec. 28, 1908, vice Engineer-in-Chief John K. Barton, retired.  
Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 17, 1908, vice Lieut. Commander McCormick, promoted.

William P. Sedgwick, of New York, and late a midshipman in the Navy, to be an ensign from Jan. 5, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved on that date.

### G.O. NO. —, JAN. 1, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

For periodic docking and repair, vessels of the U.S. Navy are assigned to navy yards as follows:

#### Vessels in Atlantic Waters.

Navy yard, New York: Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Bal-

timore, Chester, Dolphin, Mayflower, Tacoma, Celtic, Culgoa, McKee, Morris, Nina, Vestal and Yankton.

Navy yard, Boston: Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Vermont, Birmingham, Des Moines, Detroit, New York, Salem, Scorpion and Vesuvius.

Navy yard, Philadelphia: Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kearsarge, Mississippi, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Dixie, Panther, Prairie and Tanke.  
Navy yard, Norfolk: Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Virginia, Arkansas, Chicago, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Olympia, San Francisco, Tallahassee, Abarenda, Ajax, Brutus, Caesar, Hartford, Lebanon and Severn.

Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.: Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Eagle, Marietta, Paducah, Hannibal, Hist, Leonidas, Marcellus, Nero, and Sterling.

Navy yard, Charleston: Atlanta, Castine, Texas, Potomac, Solace, torpedoboats, torpedo destroyers and submarines.

#### Vessels in Pacific Waters.

Navy yard, Mare Island: California, Cheyenne, Cincinnati, Maryland, Milwaukee, Raleigh, St. Louis, South Dakota, West Virginia, Bennington, Maribhead, Petrel, Vicksburg, Yorktown, Davis, Farragut, Fox, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Grampus, Pike, Arctura, Buffalo, Fortune, Glacier, Iris, Justin, Prometheus and Relief.  
Dock at navy yard, Puget Sound.  
Navy yard, Puget Sound: Albany, Boston, Colorado, New Orleans, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, Concord, Princeton, Rainbow, Wheeling, Goldsborough, Rowan, Saturn and Supply.

Vessels on the Asiatic Station shall receive periodic docking and repairs at such time as the commander, Third Squadron, acting under general instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, may direct, using the facilities at the naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite, as far as practicable.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

### NAVY DEATHS.

Louis John Beaumont, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 18, 1908, while attached to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

William Henry Dark, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 1, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Relief.

Jesse W. Klingensmith, apprentice seaman, died Jan. 8, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Alonso B. Peavey, seaman, died Jan. 8, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John H. Peppin, private, U.S. Marine Corps, died Nov. 19, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Mohican.

Charles H. Rockwell, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired, died July 1, 1908, at Chatham, Mass.

Warren Tobias, chief machinist 3d class, died Dec. 1, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Buffalo.

Harold G. Williams, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 23, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Washington.

### NEW NAVY TEST ORDER.

Amending in several particulars the order published in these columns last week, the following is presented as the annual physical test presented for all officers of the Navy save as noted in par. 2:

#### G.O. 6, JAN. 4, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

1. To cultivate and inculcate the habit of frequent daily exercise on the part of all officers of the Navy, especially those of middle life and beyond, in order to maintain a physical condition that will conduce to the highest service efficiency and enable them to be always fitted for the maximum service they may be called upon to perform, the President of the United States has directed that all officers of the Navy on the active list shall undergo an annual physical test under the following rules:

2. Beginning Jan. 1, 1909, the tests shall be made one each calendar year. No officer shall be required to take the test called for before July 1, 1909, except upon his own application. All officers are excused from taking the tests during the year prior to their retirement for age. If, through the exigencies of the Service, it is impracticable for any officer or group of officers to take the test prescribed, which question will be determined by the commander-in-chief or the commander of a station or vessel acting singly, the fact will be reported to the Department with an explanation as to the reason why taking the test is impracticable.

3. It devolves upon flag officers afloat, upon commanding officers of vessels acting singly, and upon officers in command of navy yards and stations, to see that all officers under their command are given opportunity to prepare for and to take the tests to take advantage of the opportunity, to signify their readiness, and to request permission to take them when they are ready and opportunity to do so occurs.

4. Officers on duty in the Navy Department who are required to take the physical test shall be accorded similar privileges for the purpose of preparing themselves as are extended to Army officers on duty in the War Department.

5. Officers on detached duty, such as the Lighthouse Establishment, Bureau of Fisheries, inspection under the various bureaus of the Department recruiting duty, etc., will apply to the Department (through the Bureau of Navigation) the test taken, but this report will be independent of and in addition to the report of the physical examination of the officer by the medical board. Midshipmen at the Naval Academy will take special tests prescribed by the Superintendent.

6. The statement of an officer who may be transferred from one station or duty to another that he has taken the test required during the year will be sufficient to excuse him from further test during the year at his new station or duty.

7. The physical test is to be applied to all officers on the active list of the Navy, whether serving ashore or afloat, the only exceptions being as noted in Par. 2 of this order, and shall comprise one of the following:

(a) To walk for a distance of fifty miles during three consecutive days, and in a total of not more than twenty hours, including rests, the walk on any one day to be during consecutive hours.

(b) To ride on horseback a distance of ninety miles during three consecutive days, the ride on any two days to be concluded within seven hours and thirty minutes each, after starting, and on one day within six hours, all to include proper rests.

(c) To ride a bicycle a distance of 100 miles during three consecutive days, and in a total of not more than fifteen hours, including rests, the ride on any one day to be during consecutive hours.

8. Before taking the physical test, all officers will be examined by a board of medical officers ordered by the senior officer present to determine whether the test may be taken without danger to the officer. Immediately after the completion of the test, or within three hours thereafter, if practicable, he same board of officers will examine the officer to see what may be the result.

9. Reports of these examinations will be made in duplicate upon blanks issued by the Department.

10. No officer will be ordered for examination for promotion unless he has had the test within the year previous to such order, and the record of the test shall be a part of the officer's medical record before the board of examiners.

Approved.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 4, 1909.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 8.—Passed Asst. Paymr. E. D. Stanley to duty under the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1909, connection study and analysis of food products.

Chief Gun. S. Jacobs detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Michigan, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Gun. E. N. Fisher detached duty works E. W. Bliss Company, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Gun. W. Zettler to duty works E. W. Bliss Company, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

JAN. 9.—Rear Admiral A. P. Nasro commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Dec. 15, 1908.

Midshipman C. O. Ross detached duty North Carolina; to Montgomery.

Midshipman H. W. Boynton detached duty New Hampshire; to Montgomery.

Midshipman J. J. Broshek detached duty Mississippi; to Montgomery.

Midshipman H. T. Markland detached duty Idaho; to Montgomery.

Midshipman A. M. R. Allen detached duty Montana; to Montgomery.

Surg. R. E. Ledbetter commissioned a surgeon from Oct. 11, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surgs. E. H. H. Old and E. C. White commissioned passed assistant surgeons from Sept. 21, 1908.

Passed Asst. Surg. P. E. Sells commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Aug. 1, 1908.

Bttn. G. Cullen appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Constellation.

Bttn. F. A. Pippo appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Franklin.

Bttn. R. Martin appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Georgia.

Bttn. J. Evans appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Des Moines.

Bttn. J. Atley, T. Macklin, G. Knott and M. J. Wilkinson appointed boatswains from Jan. 9, 1909—Constellation.

Bttn. B. David appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—New Hampshire.

Bttn. G. G. Robertson appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Bttn. H. Williams appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Vermont.

Bttn. A. J. Stevenson appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909—Connecticut.

Bttn. G. Dahlman appointed a boatswain from Jan. 9, 1909, War. Mach. O. T. Purcell to Louisiana.

JAN. 11.—Lieuts. M. Joyce, G. DeP. Johnstone, R. A. Koch, P. Foley, Asst. Surg. K. C. Melhorn and Passed Asst. Paymr. W. N. Hughes to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., duty connection fitting out Dixie, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Paymr. L. W. L. Jennings detached duty Paducah, Jan. 20, 1909; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. F. P. Williams detached duty West Virginia; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. S. E. Dickinson detached duty North Carolina; to Paducah Jan. 20, 1909.

Asst. Paymr. E. A. Cobey detached duty Tennessee; to West Virginia as commissary officer.

Bttns. T. Macklin and G. Knott detached duty Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Bttn. M. J. Wilkinson detached duty Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bttn. G. Cullen detached duty Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Bttn. J. Atley detached duty Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Bttn. H. Williams to duty Vermont.

Bttn. A. J. Stevenson to duty Connecticut.

Bttn. R. Martin to duty Georgia.

Bttn. J. Evans to duty Des Moines.

Bttn. F. A. Pippo detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bttn. G. G. Robertson to duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Bttn. G. Dahlman to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Machs. J. C. Coffer and T. D. Healy to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., duty connection fitting out Dixie, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

JAN. 13.—Rear Adm. W. W. Kimball commissioned a rear admiral from Dec. 17, 1908.

Mdsn. P. P. McCarthy detached duty Idaho and resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted.

Mdsn. C. L. Wright detached duty Hopkins; to St. Louis.

Mdsn. J. A. Monroes detached duty Hopkins; to Milwaukee.

P.A. Surg. G. H. De Lancy detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the U.S. Marine Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Iden orders to the naval hospital, Pensacola, Fla., revoked; to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

A.A. Surg. R. A. Campbell appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 9, 1909.

A.A. Surg. G. G. Hart appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 10, 1909.

A.N. Constr. G. C. Westervelt to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., department of construction and repair.

JAN. 14.—Pharmacist T. W. Scott unexpired portion leave revoked; to duty hospital, Annapolis.

Cable from Rear Admiral Harber, Pacific Fleet, Manila, Jan. 14:

Comdr. H. C. Gearing detached station, Olongapo; to home.

Surg. G. P. Kindelberger detached station, Cavite; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Comdr. J. M. Orchard detached naval station, Cavite; to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell, Charleston; to the naval station, Cavite.

Midshipman J. S. Evans, Rainbow; to Charleston.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Tribble, Relief; to temporary duty naval station, Olongapo.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Moses upon transfer of remainder of 1st Prov. Regiment, Havana, Cuba, detached; return United States, report in person to Major General, Commandant.

Capt. Harold C. Reisinger, Asst. Paymr., proceed Boston, Mass., to pay marines that station; duty completed, resume present station and duties.

Capt. Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds granted two months' leave.

Capt. Edward A. Greene duty as judge advocate of general court-martial at naval station, New Orleans, La., addition to present duties.

First Lieut. William E. Parker authorized to delay reporting at New York until Jan. 15.

The following officers to be detached from U.S.S. Prairie, upon arrival of that vessel at Philadelphia, Pa., and to duty as indicated:

Major Albertus W. Catlin report in person to Major General, Commandant.

Capt. Dickinson P. Hall report in person to Major General, Commandant.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter and Frank F. Robards, 1st Lieut. William W. Buckley, and 2d Lieut. Allen M. Sumner, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Arthur T. Marx to Honolulu, via San Francisco.

Second Lieut. John Potts to marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at New York, N.Y.:

Capt. John A. Hughes to marine barracks, that station.

Upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Boston, Mass.:

1st Lieut. Howard W. Stone to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

First Lieut. Eugene P. Fortson to duty at naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

First Lieuts. Walter N. Hill and Clarence S. Owen to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

JAN. 9.—Capt. Rupert C. Dewey, A.Q.M., to Officers' School, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

Capt. Jay M. Sallady at expiration of present leave, to Officers' School, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.



Capt. Percy F. Archer, A.Q.M., orders of the 2d instant (to duty as brigade quartermaster, Manila, P.I.) revoked.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. Col. George Richards, Asst. Paymr., notified of having qualified for promotion.

Major Albertus W. Catlin, commanding general, Cuba, requested to grant Major Catlin one month leave with orders to report at expiration thereof to Major General, Commandant, in person.

JAN. 12.—Cols. Paul St. C. Murphy and Littleton T. Waller, Lieut. Cols. Charles A. Doyen and James E. Mahoney, Major Wendell C. Neville and Capt. Robert H. Dunlap and Logan Feland to report 9 a.m., Jan. 13, in person, to Major General, Commandant, duty in connection with hearing before Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

First Lieut. William E. Parker detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to duty at marine barracks, naval station, Newport, R.I., as post quartermaster.

First Lieut. William A. McNeil granted thirty days' leave from and including Jan. 13.

First Lieut. Bennett Puryear upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at Boston, Mass., detached; to duty at Officers' School, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. Robert Tittton upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie at New York, N.Y., detached; to duty at Officers' School, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

1st Lieut. Harry O. Smith, Charles A. Lutz, Ralph L. Shepard and Sydney S. Lee upon arrival of U.S.S. Prairie in United States detached; to duty at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. William P. Upshur detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty at Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. Richard B. Creecy detached from marine barracks, naval station, Newport, R.I., report to Commandant, navy yard, Boston, Mass., not later than Jan. 18; duty in command of detachment for Officers' School, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. Philip H. Torrey detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Berton W. Sibley detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; report not later than Jan. 18 to commanding officer, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty in command of detachment for Officers' School, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. William E. Parker duty as judge advocate of general court-martial, naval station, Newport, R.I., addition to present duties.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 7.—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell from the Davey to the Windom.

Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty from Mohawk to the Tahoma.

JAN. 8.—1st Lieut. John Mel granted four days' extension leave.

JAN. 9.—Const. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to New York city on official business.

Second Lieut. E. S. Addison, remainder of leave revoked; detached from the Windom and ordered to the Tahoma.

Third Lieutenant of Engrs. F. E. Bagger from the Mohawk and ordered to the Tahoma.

Third Lieut. W. K. Thompson from the Gresham to the Pamlico.

First Lieut. H. G. Fisher from the Gresham to the Yamacraw.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley from the Morrill to the Seminole.

JAN. 11.—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody from duty as inspector of labor and material at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., and ordered to command the Yamacraw.

First Lieut. H. G. Fisher authorized to delay 10 days in obeying orders of Jan. 9.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock from the Onondaga and from temporary duty on the Pamlico and ordered to the Apache.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler from the Apache to the Yamacraw.

JAN. 13.—2d Lieut. F. A. Nichols to report to chairman of Medical Board at Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 18 for medical survey.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash granted seven days' leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. Ward, remainder of leave revoked, detached from the Bear and ordered to the Yamacraw.

The new cutter Yamacraw, recently built at Camden, N.J., for the Revenue Cutter Service, has been turned over to the government. Her officers will be assigned to it and a crew recruited, and it will then be taken to Arundel Cove station to be fitted out for service on the Savannah station. The vessel will be ready to take its station within the next six weeks or two months. Capt. Worth G. Ross, captain commandant of the Service, has completed a trip of inspection to the service station at Arundel Cove and looked over the ships outfitting there and also the school of instruction. The Revenue Cutter Service has arranged with the Post-Office Department to have the cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., in connection with its other duties in that district to carry mails to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket during the period when the regular steamers running to these islands are out of service from stress of weather or other causes. There are times in the winter months when these islands on the Massachusetts coast are entirely cut off from communication with the mainland. The Acushnet is a new vessel and is built for rough weather service, and her officers will this winter endeavor to keep in touch with these isolated communities, no matter what the weather conditions.

The nominations of the following officers for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 11: Capt. John Florentius Wild to be senior captain to rank as such from Dec. 30, 1908; 1st Lieut. James Guy Gallinger to be captain to rank as such from Dec. 30, 1908.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Neah Bay, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. E. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Juneau, Alaska.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Camden, N.J.

TAHOMASH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. En route to Pacific coast.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—1st Lieut. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Rockland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Camden, N.J.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13, 1909.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Kinkaid entertained at dinner Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Tausig, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Surg. and Mrs. Kite and Constr. and Mrs. Watt. Mrs. W. Strother Smith, wife of Commander Smith, of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. George Cabell, Colonial avenue, Ghent. Mrs. Sandoz and Master Thomas Ward Sandoz, wife and son of Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz, of Newport, R.I., are the guests of the Misses Ward, Butte street, Norfolk. Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, who spent the holidays with her husband, Lieutenant Wood, in Havana, Cuba, has returned to Portsmouth and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Washington Reed.

Constr. and Mrs. DuBose entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Mrs. Hawley Tausig, of Philadelphia, Miss Alice Old, of Norfolk, A. Surg. Edward H. H. Old and Lieut. Joseph K. Tausig. Lieutenant Smith entertained at dinner Friday evening on the U.S.S. Nina for Constr. and Mrs. DuBose, Paymr. and Mrs. Bischo, Lieutenant Bassett, and Commander White.

Mrs. George G. Seibels, wife of Paymaster Seibels, who has been spending the winter with Paymaster Seibels' parents in Montgomery, Ala., has returned to Norfolk and has taken an apartment at Miss Gammon's, Redgate avenue, Ghent. Mr. Gus Norton, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds, Boissevain avenue, Ghent, returned Sunday to Cornell. Mrs. Hatch L. Cone and daughter left Thursday for Florida. Lieutenant Tausig entertained at dinner Wednesday evening for Mrs. Hawley Tausig, of Philadelphia, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Gordon, Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Upshur and Paymr. and Mrs. Wertenbaker. Major Kuhn spent several days in Petersburg recently inspecting the work in progress diverting the course of the Appomattox River. The Saturday evening hop at the yard was large, many strangers being present. Cadet Pendleton, of West Point, spent the week-end in Norfolk. Mrs. Alfred H. Miles, wife of Midshipman Miles, spent several days in Richmond last week. There was a stag box-party at the Colonial, Norfolk, Monday, followed by a supper at the Lynnhaven; those participating were: Midshipmen Strauss, La Bounty, Du Bose and Aiken.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Franklin for Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Carey Weston and Mrs. Fritz Sandoz. Saturday Lieut. R. E. M. Goolrick, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, entertained at a delightful luncheon at the Lorraine hotel, Norfolk, for Miss Bessie Crosby, of Norfolk, and Misses Hepburn, Cummings, Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Captain Abbott, Lieutenants Weisel and Maynard, of Fort Monroe. After lunch there was a box party at the Colonial. Friday evening Constr. and Mrs. Kintner gave a very attractive euchre party for their sister, Miss Julia Kintner, at their home in Portsmouth the guests were: Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Sophie Nash, Miss Alice Toomer, Miss Mary Lockhart, Miss Annie Blunt Ridley, Miss Nancy Nash, and Miss Belle Heath, of Norfolk; Messrs. Alexander Grice, Johnson Neely, Thomas Hume, Dr. Sanford Cooke, Lieutenants Marquart and Bingham. Miss Dorothy Kinkaid was winner of the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Jasper, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose and Capt. W. A. Marshall. Wednesday evening Miss Irene Seibert, of New York, was guest of honor at dinner on the U.S.S. North Carolina, given by Surg. and Mrs. Frank G. Cook. Other guests were: Miss Helen Hemmings, Mr. Thomas Bain, Mr. Samuel Pedrick, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut, Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue, Lieutenant Brown and Ensigns Aiken and Rice.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 6, 1909.

New Year's was observed with the usual ceremony. A number of the ladies received. At the quarters of the captain of the yard Mrs. Lucien Young received numerous callers. Another hostess was Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, assisted by Mrs. Leo D. Miner, Mrs. R. C. Davis and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson. A pretty dinner concluded the affair, the guests in addition to the receiving party being Commander Miner, Lieutenant Davis and Commander Anderson. Receiving with Mrs. Samuel L. Graham were: Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, Mrs. John F. Hatch, Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco, and Miss Ingersoll, of Boston. Mrs. Randolph Dickens received at the barracks, with Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. E. B. Manwaring, Mrs. Cutts and Mrs. John T. Myers, while aboard the Independence Miss Eleanor Phelps received with Miss Mattie Milton, daughter of Capt. John B. Milton, commanding officer of the ship. Mrs. Charles M. Ray was hostess on New Year's eve, when she entertained some forty or fifty guests at bridge, and supper rounded out the pleasant evening. Among the prize winners were: Mrs. John F. Hatch, Mrs. Gatewood, Comdr. Clarence A. Carr, Capt. Arthur W. Dodd and Lieut. R. C. Davis.

Another pretty affair given around New Year's for the younger set was the dinner-dance at which the Misses Susan and Pauline Persons entertained at the home of their parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus O. Persons. A delightful evening was spent by the sixteen young people in attendance. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham were among the recent dinner hosts for Comdr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Surg. and Mrs. O'Dell, Mrs. Weeks and Med. Insp. Frank Anderson.

Miss Ene Williams left on Saturday for her home in Marysville, after having spent the holidays here with her sister, Miss Clotilde Williams. The latter makes her home with Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAlister, being a granddaughter of Mrs. McAlister. Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. O'Dell have as their guest Mrs. Weeks, here for a month or so. Among visitors during the week has been Comdr. Charles F. Pond, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, went to San Francisco to witness the carnival with which the new year was ushered in and spent the week-end with the latter's mother at Richmond. Mrs. John L. Neilson went to San Francisco to meet P.A. Surgeon Neilson, who arrived Wednesday on the Buffalo.

A detail of 150 marines left here on the yard tug Monday afternoon, under command of Lieut. Calhoun Annum, for San Francisco, where they boarded the Buffalo for the trip to the Hawaiian Islands. The remainder of the detail of 410 arrived from the East that day, ordered to Honolulu for duty in connection with the extensive work at Pearl Harbor.

Lack of money and scarcity of work in sight are making times decidedly slack here and a large percentage of the workmen were forced to take furloughs during December. Many have again reported, but the force is the smallest in months.

The destroyer Paul Jones was scheduled to go into commission yesterday, but the date of commissioning was again postponed until to-morrow.

#### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

U.S. Naval Station, Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 13, 1909.

The Saturday afternoon dances at the yard are still about the only diversion. Occasionally teas and the usual calling days bring out a number of visitors to the yard, but the weather and bad walking are not conducive to much going about. The skating ponds were the scene of much merriment last week and a number of skating parties had been arranged for, when the unexpected thaw and rain spoiled all places.

Capt. C. A. Griffin, of the U.S.S. Paducah, has returned to his vessel from the Boston yard, where he has been on a G.O.M. Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Hoff, U.S.N., has completed his duties as judge advocate of the G.O.M. for the trial of Captain Marsh, at Boston, and is again back at this yard. Captain Marsh, U.S.N., was a visitor at this yard last Thursday. Captain Maxwell, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Marietta, is taking a few days' leave. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Reeves have

given up their cottage in Kittery, Me. Mrs. Reeves and child have gone for a visit at her home. Dr. Reeves is the medical officer of the Paducah.

Lieuts. R. E. Rowell and H. B. Pratt, U.S.M.C., have reported here for duty at the barracks and prison, respectively. They have been on duty in Cuba. Chief Bisan, W. L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the Topeka and Southern, prison ships, gave a lecture before the John Ryden Club, of Portsmouth, on Monday night, on the "Care and Management of Naval Prisoners." Chief Bisan. Frank Carroll, U.S.N., spent last Sunday in Lowell, Mass.

#### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 5, 1908.

The Atlantic Battleship Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., left Manila on schedule date, Dec. 1. Promptly at eight a.m. the sixteen battleships, led by the flagship Connecticut, could be seen flying the homeward-bound pennant, going out of the bay in regular order, followed by the good wishes and regrets of every American in Manila. After many conferences by the reception committee, composed of the civilians of this city, on behalf of the Merchants' Association and Americans and Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Q.M. Dept., representing the U.S. Army, it was finally decided to allow five days' shore leave to the sailors and petty officers. On account of the presence of cholera in this city, the social features and grand hospitalities planned for the fleet on its arrival from Australia had to be abandoned. So during these five days a program of entertainment had to be condensed and hurriedly arranged at short notice. But Manila did herself proud and nothing was left undone for the pleasure and comfort of the sailors. With the able assistance of Major Bingham, Mr. Frank L. Strong, representing the city, had everything in grand-shape to welcome the sailors on Thanksgiving day. Two landing places were arranged, one on either side of the Pasig river, at the Bridge of Spain, series of arches of bamboo were dressed with flags and electric lights. There was a detail of soldiers from Fort William McKinley and from the Cuartel de Espana and a committee of civilians to receive the sailors. It was about dinner time when the din of whistles and a salute from a battery of the 5th Field Artillery informed the inhabitants of this burg that the long expected was about to be realized. Thousands of American men, women and children left turkey for a while and hastened to get a look at the men as they were brought up the Pasig, passing through a gauntlet of river craft, all in gala attire. The American sailor's uniform was a passport everywhere. Bands paraded the streets for the entertainment of the sailors, and cars were waiting to convey the men anywhere. There were sports of different kinds, but many preferred to wander along the Escolta and get a look at this strange old Spanish city.

It is the universal remark, of the almost fifteen thousand men that spent hours in the city, that a better-behaved body of men could not be gotten together anywhere else in the world than these American seamen from the Battleship Fleet.

Wednesday, Dec. 2, the transport Sheridan arrived from San Francisco, making a quick trip. Among the passengers were Lieut. Col. James B. Jackson, 26th Inf., who comes to join the regiment to which he has recently been promoted, at Fort William McKinley. Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the Philippine Constabulary, and Mrs. Bandholtz are just returning from a trip of the world. They left Manila Feb. 20 last for a visit to the home country. Col. James G. Harbold has been acting as commander of the Constabulary. Mrs. Reber, wife of Major Samuel Reber, who was Miss Miles, was also a passenger on the Sheridan. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Miss Bliss, wife and daughter of General Bliss, are returning from a visit and stay in the U.S., where Mrs. Bliss placed Master Bliss at school. Col. Charles A. Booth, 26th Inf., had the pleasure of welcoming his wife and daughter. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, M.C., are being welcomed. He will resume his old station at Fort William McKinley.

On the evening of Nov. 28 the officers of the Army and Navy Club of Manila entertained at a magnificent reception, ball and supper in compliment to the officers of the Atlantic Fleet. The band of the 26th Infantry was assisted in rendering inspiring music by the orchestra of the club. The receiving line was composed of Mrs. John F. Weston, Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Rear Admiral Potter, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Colonel Mills, Captain Vreeland, Navy; Archbishop Harty, Monsignor Agius, Apostolic Delegate, and many members of the Consul Corps. Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, with his staff, was present and, did all in his power to make the evening successful.

Mrs. William Chamberlaine, 552 calle Real, Malate, entertained delightfully at a morning bridge in compliment to Mrs. John Allen Dougherty, wife of Commander Dougherty, naval attaché at Tokio. Comdr. and Mrs. Dougherty have been in Manila for a few weeks as house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank P. Helm. Other guests at Mrs. Chamberlaine's party were: Mrs. William H. Clark, Mrs. Runyon, Mrs. George M. Dunn, Mrs. Yates Sterling, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., Mrs. H. Eugene Stafford and Miss Colton.

The Governor General and Mrs. Smith tendered a magnificent reception at the Malacanan Palace in compliment to Rear Admiral Sperry and the officers of the fleet. The grounds were beautifully illuminated. Lieut. Samuel A. Greenwell, of the Constabulary, made the presentations. Mrs. Weston was next to Mrs. Smith, then came Mrs. Dean C. Worcester, Mrs. T. H. P. de Tavera, Miss Josephine Luxuria, Mrs. W. Morgan Shuster, Mrs. Newton Whiting Gilbert and Mrs. Felix M. Roca. There and supper was served later. Before the reception Governor General and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. John Allen Dougherty; others of the party were: Capt. and Mrs. Frank P. Helm, Mrs. Worcester, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Gurovits, Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Rethers, Mrs. Richard P. Strong, Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, Dr. Strong, Miss Weston, Miss Kathleen Weston, Miss Thombly, Dr. Thombly, Mr. Warwick Greene, Mr. Caspar Bacon and Lieut. Samuel A. Greenwell, aide to the Governor General.

Capt. and Mrs. William Elliott entertained delightfully at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Military Plaza, Malate, for Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Mrs. Gurovits, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson and Col. Hamilton S. Wallace.

Capt. George C. Martin, 18th Inf., a recent arrival, entertained at dinner last Sunday evening at the Army and Navy Club, having as guests Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Mrs. Walter B. Izard, Miss Weston, Mrs. Kathleen Weston, Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith, Col. Samuel Reber, Captain Arrowsmith, Lieut. Charles C. Allen and Lieut. George E. M. Kelly. Mrs. Benjamin J. Edgar, jr., gave a morning bridge party in compliment to Mrs. Hoff, the last week of Col. and Mrs. Hoff's stay in this city. Capt. and Mrs. James M. Phalen gave a delightful dinner at their home, 532 calle Real, Malate, during the week. Among those present were: Miss Kathleen Weston, Miss M. Noyes, Miss Lena Stewart, Miss Elliott, Lieut. George E. Goodrich, Capt. C. O. Collins, and Capt. Paul S. Hulloran.

The English Club gave a magnificent dinner on Sunday night at their new club house, on calle San Marcelino, in compliment to the visiting officers of the fleet. The president of the club, Mr. A. G. Stephens, presided. Toasts were offered by Admiral Sperry to the King of England, while Mr. Stephens gave the health of the President of the United States.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieut. J. E. Lewis, U.S.N., has returned from a visit to Japan. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace was host at a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fox, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. William B. Lemly, Major and Mrs. William F. Preston, Capt. and Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith and Mrs. Gurovits were of the party. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Fair had Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Armstrong and Capt. and Mrs. Alexander M. Miller at their table on ladies' night at the club.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Levi Calvin Bertollette, of the Navy, have arrived and gone to housekeeping at 72 calle Wright, Malate. Commander Bertollette comes as the new superintendent of marine navigation at this station.



## SIXTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the House joint resolution accepting the gift of Constitution Island in the Hudson river, opposite West Point, made by Miss Anne Warner and Mrs. Russell Sage.

The Senate has passed S. 8143, granting to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company a right to change the location of its right of way across the Niobrara Military Reservation.

When S. 653, passed by the House on Jan. 6, amended to read, "That officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list whose rank has been, or shall hereafter be, advanced by operation of or in accordance with law shall be entitled to and shall receive commissions in accordance with such advanced rank," was returned to the Senate, it was there further amended to include officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. The House on Jan. 11 disagreed to the amendment of the Senate, and Mr. Hull of Iowa, Mr. Capron and Mr. Hay were appointed conferees on the part of the House to further consider the matter. Mr. Hull, who moved the disagreement to the inclusion of the Revenue Cutter Service officers, said: "I understand that they were not commissioned in a sense on the retired list of Revenue Cutter Service for years. They have been kept in the Service because it was considered cruel to discharge men who were no longer capable of discharging the duties of the office, and the retired list was created some years ago for that reason, in order to get rid of what you gentlemen familiar with that Service called the 'dead timber' in the Service. Now, where is the law passed by Congress that requires those who had served and had the grade to have this increased commission given? I believe that was done for the Navy, the Army and the Marine Corps. The Revenue Cutter Service, according to the gentleman's own statement [Mr. Mann, of Illinois], in a way were retired with an increased grade when they were retired. They got the same commission then that they would in the case of an Army officer retired by operation of law. These men, who were on the retired list when the bill for increased rank and pay was passed, get the rank and pay and the title without the commission. It is simply to issue to them a parchment. If it is true in your Revenue Cutter Service, let us find it out, and that will be easy to adjust, but I do not think they are the same as the Army, Navy and Marine Corps."

A favorable report on the joint resolution of Congress suspending the provisions of the Revised Statutes making foreigners ineligible to admission to West Point Military Academy, and admitting Demetrio Castello, a Cuban, was made Jan. 14, in the Senate.

The bill, S. 7486, for the reinstatement of William T. Russell, jr., and Harry G. Weaver as cadets in the U. S. Military Academy, was favorably reported in the Senate on Jan. 8, bearing the unanimous approval of the Military Committee and recommended by the Secretary of War. An amendment recommended by the committee puts these cadets on the same terms as the other cadets. Senator Scott announced that he had a letter urging great objection to reinstating cadets when they have once been suspended or dismissed. The bill went over to the calendar. Mr. Johnston, when he originally introduced this bill, on Dec. 9 last, said: "It seems to me, Mr. President, that this is a very harsh punishment for a very small offense. I do not believe there is a Senator in this Chamber who would correct his boy for treating his brother in that way. There is no evidence whatever in the case, so far as I can ascertain, where anyone was hurt, where anyone was humiliated, where any damage was done to another. The punishment is excessive." This overlooks the fact that the offense charged was that of a direct violation of an act of Congress and the orders of the Superintendent in pursuance thereof. Mr. Johnston evidently agrees with the young woman who said in extenuation of her offense: "It was such a little baby."

Senator Hopkins has introduced a bill, S. 8407, amending the Act of June 28, 1902, providing for the construction of the Panama Canal. The amendment increases the limit of cost from \$135,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

The chairmanship of the Senate Naval Committee will most probably remain as it is for the next Congress, as Senator Perkins, whose term expires in March, has been elected by the California legislature to succeed himself in the National Senate.

In the Senate on Jan. 13 Mr. Flint submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$400,000 for the purchase of land for a site, location, and construction of works for fortifications and coast defenses and emplacements therefor at Point Firmin, Cal., intended to be proposed by him to the Fortifications Appropriation bill.

The Senate, in the consideration of relations between Congress and the Executive passed the following resolution: "That any and every public document, paper, or record, or copy thereof, on the files of any department of the government, relating to any subject whatever over which Congress has any grant of power, jurisdiction, or control, under the Constitution, and any information relative thereto within the possession of the officers of the department, is subject to the call or inspection of the Senate for its use in the exercise of its constitutional powers and jurisdiction."

The following bills were favorably reported in the Senate on Jan. 13: S. 7652, to provide suitable civilian clothing and a cash gratuity to naval prisoners on discharge; S. 7651, to amend article 53 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, to read: "Art. 53. No sentence of a court-martial, extending to the loss of life, or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer or midshipman, shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the President. All other sentences of a general court-martial may be carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet or officer ordering the court." Also S. 7793, to provide for the naturalization of aliens who have served, or shall hereafter serve, five years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps; and S. 7872, to promote the administration of justice in the Navy, which is similar to H. R. 6252, noted elsewhere.

The following message of thanks was laid before the House on Jan. 13, dated Rome, Jan. 13: "In the name of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, I beg to convey their sincere appreciation of the kind sympathy shown by you in this hour of extreme desolation for our country. It is another link that binds us more closely together in that traditional friendship that we have always felt for your chivalrous people.—President Marcora."

The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to a monthly pension of \$50 for the widow of Rear Admiral Coghlan.

The sentiment in the House Naval Committee favors the passage of the proposed bill for a Navy Medical Reserve, corresponding to that of the Army Medical Corps,

and it is likely that a bill providing for the same number of officers in the Reserve will be reported to the House.

Action having some bearing on the "Additional Officers" bill was taken when Representative Slayden on Jan. 7 called up H. Res. 468, asking for information from the Secretary of War as to "what efforts have been made to carry out the present law looking to the detail of retired officers on certain duties now performed by officers detached from their proper commands or duties in line or staff," and requesting the Secretary "to report the number and grades of officers taken from the active list who are now on duties which, under existing law, could be performed by capable and experienced officers if detailed from the retired list, thereby insuring the return of such active officers to their proper commands or duties." Mr. Slayden, explaining his resolution, said: "The purpose of it is to see if it be not possible to meet the shortage of active officers in regular military work by detailing, as the law provides, certain officers on the retired list to do that work. The committee passed the resolution unanimously and authorized me to have it called up. If the information to be sent to the House by the Secretary of War is such as I have reason to believe it will be, I think it will obviate the necessity for a large increase in the number of officers on the active list which is being asked for by the War Department."

Among the 500 pensions allowed by vote of the House on Jan. 9 was one of \$36 per month to Watson C. Hull, late assistant surgeon, U. S. St. Marys, and acting surgeon, U. S. A.; also granting to Bert A. Colson, late U. S. M. C., \$12 per month; the widow of John C. Rogers, late U. S. M. C., \$12 per month; Robt. McCall, late 11th U. S. Inf., \$10 per month.

H. R. 8277, placing M. H. Plunkett, asst. engr., U. S. N., on the retired list with an advanced rank, has been reported in the House with an amendment.

The House Naval Committee on Jan. 8 favorably reported, with amendments, H. R. 6252, establishing deck courts in the Navy. The text, as amended, appears in another column under the heading, "Deck Courts for Enlisted Men." The main object of the "deck" court is to permit one officer, instead of four, to try minor offenses. Providing that the sentence of the court must be approved by the commanding officer before going into effect, and, as the Navy Department's "schedule of punishments" is in the hands of all officers, the punishment assigned upon proof of the charges allows the court but little latitude. A one-officer court exists in the United States Army, with the jurisdiction to try all offenses not capital.

The House Military Committee has favorably reported H. R. 23863, for the exchange of certain lands situated in the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah, for lands adjacent thereto.

The urgent deficiency estimates of appropriations required by the War Department for the Service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for prior years, are as follows: Transportation of the Army and its supplies, 1908, \$700,000; regular supplies, 1909, \$146,603.38; incidental expenses, 1909, \$40,423.32; transportation of the Army and its supplies, 1909, \$661,521.86; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, 1909, \$8,572.69; barracks and quarters, 1909, \$47.74; water and sewers at military posts, 1909, \$1,468.60; memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, \$25,000; total, \$1,583,637.59.

For additional land for target range at Fort Leavenworth the Secretary of War has submitted an estimate of \$44,516.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress an estimate of \$60,000 for the construction of a new hospital at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. Also a supplemental estimate of \$1,500 for the care of insane natives in the Philippines.

House Document No. 1154 is a statement of the cost of all types and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns and other articles manufactured at the various arsenals of the government.

The Secretary of the Navy having submitted to Congress a list of vessels requiring repairs of an estimated cost higher than the limit of law, adds to the list the U. S. tug Apache, estimate \$21,500.

Many protests have been sent to Congressmen in connection with the proposition to readjust the rank of line officers of the Army to correct the alleged injustice wrought by old regimental promotion.

The amount agreed upon in committee for this year's pension appropriation is \$161,018,000, which is more than \$2,000,000 under the amount in last year's bill. Since the establishment of the government \$3,751,108,809 has been paid for pensions. The provision, which was defeated last year, that the eighteen pension agencies throughout the country be reduced to one, has been inserted in this year's bill.

There seems to be a strong sentiment in Congress in favor of an appropriation of at least \$40,000,000 for rivers and harbors, but Representative Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, believes that the seven weeks remaining of Congress are not sufficient to frame a thoroughly equitable river and harbor bill. He also points out that with the depleted state of the Treasury it would be considered the greatest extravagance to frame a bill at this session of Congress which could as easily be enacted at the special session.

## DECK COURTS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

The bill H. R. 6252, introduced by Mr. Foss, Dec. 9, 1907, has just emerged from Committee. Mr. Foss had meanwhile, in December of 1908, introduced another bill, H. R. 23475, for the same purpose, as published on page 461 of our issue of Dec. 26, 1908. The House Naval Committee, in recommending the passage of H. R. 6252, offer several amendments, as indicated by the italics. The bill as amended incorporates the provisions of several independent measures already before Congress. As reported the bill reads:

H. R. 6252, Mr. Foss.—To promote the administration of justice in the Navy. That courts for the trial of enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps for minor offenses now triable by summary court-martial may be ordered by the commanding officer of a naval vessel, by the commandant of a navy yard or station, by a commanding officer of marines, or by higher naval authority.

Sec. 2.—That such courts shall be known as "deck courts," and shall consist of one commissioned officer only, who, while serving in such capacity shall have power to administer oaths, to hear and determine cases, and to impose in whole or in part, the punishments prescribed by article thirty of the Articles for the Government of the Navy: *Provided*, That in no case shall such courts adjudge discharge from the Service or adjudge confinement or forfeiture of pay for a longer period than fifteen days. [In bill as introduced, "thirty days."]

Sec. 3.—That any person in the Navy under command of the officer by whose order a deck court is convened may be detailed to act as recorder thereof.

Sec. 4.—That the officer within whose command a deck court

is sitting shall have full power as reviewing authority to remit or mitigate, but not to commute, any sentence imposed by such court; but no sentence of a deck court shall be carried into effect until it shall have been so approved or mitigated.

Sec. 5.—That the courts hereby authorized shall be governed in all details of their constitution, powers, and procedure, except as herein provided, by such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 6.—That the records of the proceedings of the courts hereby authorized shall contain such matters only as are necessary to enable the reviewing authorities to act intelligently thereon, except that if the party accused demands it within thirty days after the decision of the deck court shall become known to him, the entire record or so much as he desires shall be sent to the reviewing authority. Such records, after action thereon by the convening authority, shall be forwarded directly to, and shall be filed in, the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, where they shall be reviewed, and, when necessary, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for his action.

Sec. 7.—That no person who objects thereto shall be brought to trial before a deck court. Where such objections are made by the person accused, trial shall be ordered by summary or by general court-martial, as may be appropriate.

Sec. 8.—That the courts authorized to impose the punishments prescribed by article thirty of the Articles for the Government of the Navy may adjudge either a part or the whole, as may be appropriate, of any one of the punishments therein enumerated: *Provided*, That the use of irons, single or double, is hereby abolished, except for the purpose of safe custody or when part of a sentence imposed by a general court-martial.

Sec. 9.—That the Secretary of the Navy may set aside the proceedings or remit or mitigate, in whole or in part, the sentence imposed by any naval court-martial convened by his order or by that of any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Sec. 10.—That general courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commander in chief of a fleet or squadron, and by the commanding officer of any naval station beyond the continental limits of the United States.

Sec. 11.—That a naval court-martial or court of inquiry shall have power to issue like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which *United States* courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or District where such naval court shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.

Sec. 12.—That where any person duly summoned as a witness before a naval court-martial or court of inquiry makes default in attending, or, being in attendance as a witness, refuses to take the oath legally required by the court, or refuses to answer any question put to him as such witness to which the court may legally require an answer, or refuses to produce any document in his custody or control legally required by the court, or is guilty of any other act of contempt, the president of such naval court may certify the offense of such person to the nearest United States district court, to be by that court inquired into, and after examination of any witnesses that may be produced against or for the person so accused and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defense, such United States district court shall, if it seems just, punish such witness in such manner as if he had committed the offense in a proceeding before that court.

[Section 13 of the bill as introduced, which is stricken out, read as follows: "Sec. 13. That the depositions of witnesses stationed or residing at such a distance from the place at which a naval court is ordered to sit, or who are under orders and about to go to a such a distance that it is not practicable to secure their personal attendance without incurring great expense or serious loss of time, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, may be put in evidence before such court in cases not capital."]

Sec. 13.—That persons confined in prisons in pursuance of the sentence of a naval court-martial shall, during such confinement, be allowed a reasonable sum, not to exceed three dollars per month, for necessary prison expenses, and shall upon discharge be furnished with suitable civilian clothing and paid a gratuity, not to exceed twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That such allowances shall be made in amounts to be fixed by, and in the discretion of, the Secretary of the Navy and only in cases where the prisoners so discharged would otherwise be unprovided with suitable clothing or without funds to meet their immediate needs.

Sec. 14.—That section sixteen hundred and twenty-four, article thirty-four, Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby amended as follows: "The proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with as much conciseness and precision as may be consistent with the ends of justice, and under such forms and rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, and all such proceedings shall be transmitted in the usual mode to the Navy Department, where they shall be kept on file for a period of two years from date of trial, after which time they may be destroyed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy."

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8265, Mr. Warren.—To regulate examinations for promotion in the Medical Corps of the Army. That any officer on the active list of the Army as a major of the Medical Corps, who, at his first examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in said corps, has been or shall hereafter be found disqualified for such promotion for any reason other than physical disability incurred in the line of duty, shall be suspended from promotion and his right thereto shall pass successively to such officers next below him in rank in said corps as are or may become eligible to promotion under existing law during the period of his suspension. Any officer suspended from promotion, as hereinbefore provided, shall be examined as soon as practicable after the expiration of one year from the date of the completion of the examination that resulted in his suspension; and if on such re-examination he is found qualified for promotion, he shall again become eligible thereto; but if he is found disqualified by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty, he shall be retired, with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted; and if he is not found disqualified by reason of such physical disability, but is found disqualified for promotion for any other reason, he shall be retired without promotion.

S. 8297, Mr. Daniel.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of certain lands and buildings belonging to the Jamestown Exposition Company, for use as a naval training station.

S. 8302, Mr. Bulkeley.—To incorporate the "Descendants of the Signers," composed of lineal descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

S. 8368, Mr. Dick.—That the President be authorized to include within the provisions of the Act of April 23, 1904, providing for increase grades to certain officers of the Army, such officers with Civil War records, below the grade of brigadier general, as have heretofore been retired under the provisions of Sec. 1243, Rev. Stat.

S. 8389, Mr. Briggs.—Appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the late President James A. Garfield, in Ocean Park, Long Branch, N. J.

H. R. 25166, Mr. Weeks.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to have constructed, by contract, on the Atlantic coast, eight submarine torpedobombs of the most improved type, at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000. Appropriates \$1,000,000.

H. R. 25545, Mr. Smith, of Texas.—For the enlargement of Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, to provide suitable accommodations for headquarters and two battalions (eight companies) of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of field artillery. Appropriates \$600,000.

H. R. 25551, Mr. Payne.—That surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons, with the rank, respectively, of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, retired March 3, 1871, and March 3, 1903, shall have the rank and pay of lieutenant commanders, lieutenants, and lieutenants (junior grade), respectively, and commissions shall issue accordingly.

H. R. 25677, Mr. Foulkrod.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain land adjoining the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, aggregating about twenty-five and one-half



acres of upland and about two and three-eighths acres below the bulkhead of the Delaware river.

H.R. 25744, Mr. Goulden.—That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to accept the age given on enlistment by soldiers, sailors, and marines as a basis in determining the rate of pension to which they are entitled under the provisions of the Act approved Feb. 6, 1907.

H.R. 25812, Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.—To make the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

H.R. 25813, Mr. Keifer.—To authorize the appointment of a board of engineers to make a preliminary location, survey, and plans for a ship canal connecting the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river on the line of the Miami and Erie Canal from Toledo to Cincinnati, Ohio, and to estimate the cost thereof. Appropriates \$25,000.

H.R. 25814, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—That the President be authorized to appoint one additional professor of mathematics in the Navy, who shall be an extra number in said list and take rank thereon as lieutenant, and that this appointment may be made from the retired list of the Navy, subject to the usual examination for professor of mathematics, and that said appointee shall be given credit for prior service in fixing his rank.

H.R. 25982, Mr. Weeks.—Changing the status of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy who were retired on account of wounds or other disabilities incident to service.

H.R. 26069, Mr. Jackson.—To authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps retired with increased rank.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1909.

The visit of the Board of Visitors to West Point in mid-winter recalls, by contrast, the conditions heretofore attending such visits, in early June. Then out-of-door evolutions testified to the thorough training of the year, and the board was looked upon as a very necessary part of the program. This year, in mid-winter, with the Point at its dreariest, not even a covering of snow to give winter beauty, the Board of Visitors has come, or a portion of that body. Monday evening there arrived the following members of Congress: Representatives Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, Cal.; William Sulzer, of New York; R. Wayne Parker, of New Jersey; Senators Murphy J. Foster, of Franklin, La.; James B. Frazier, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the latter accompanied by his daughter, Miss Keith Frazier, by Mrs. Whithead, of Atlanta, Ga., and by Miss Janet Miller, of Tarrytown, N.Y. Monday evening the visitors were entertained at the Officers' Club, where a delightful concert was enjoyed at which they were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott, with a number of other officers and ladies of the post.

Thursday morning there were added to the number Senator James A. Hemenway, of Galesburg, Ind.; Representatives H. Olin Young, of Ishpeming, Mich.; George W. Gordon, of Tennessee, and James L. Slayden, of San Antonio, Tex. The various points of interest in the vicinity have been visited, public buildings, etc.

In the game with Columbia last Saturday, Jan. 11, Columbia defeated West Point at basketball by a score of 34 to 18. The following was the lineup:

West Point.	Position.	Columbia.
Devers	Forward	Kiendt
Conard	Forward	Melitzer
Surles	Center	Ryan
Beardslee	Guard	Cerussi
Hardy	Guard	Benson, Kemble

The game was very exciting, and during the first half very close. In the first half the cadets showed better team work than the visitors, and it ended 14 to 13, in favor of the Columbians. The second half was faster. Both teams sent in substitutes. Melitzer of Columbia, having made five fouls, was ruled out. The fouls were for running and holding. Summary: Goals, Kiendt, 6; Melitzer, 2; Ryan, 2; Cerussi, 5; Benson, 1; Devers, 2; Conard, 3; Milliken, 1; goals from foul line, Beardslee, 6; Kiendt, 4; referee, Mr. Weymouth. Fordham is the next game on the schedule.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Gunner, née Spurgin, were interested spectators of the basketball game on Saturday afternoon. Capt. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., adjutant of the Academy from 1900-1904, was a guest last week of Col. and Mrs. Scott.

The customary salute was fired in honor of the Board of Visitors at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. In view of the weather conditions prevailing at the time the review scheduled for the afternoon was necessarily omitted. The visitors attended the riding in the hall, and witnessed the exercises in the gymnasium. At half-past eight o'clock a reception, with dancing, was given by Col. and Mrs. Scott in Callum hall, at which the officers and ladies of the post were presented to the members of the board and the ladies accompanying them. Dancing was kept up until midnight and the affair was most enjoyable.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12, 1909.

The midshipmen will open their gymnastic season in a meet with the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 20. Columbia will come on Feb. 27. Meets with Princeton and Lehigh are also possible. Harvard will play lacrosse here on April 2, and Baltimore City College two days later. Columbia and Johns Hopkins and Mount Washington, of Baltimore, will likely appear on schedule also. Breyer, of Johns Hopkins, is coaching the squad for the second season. Manager Friedell, of the basketball team, expects to schedule a third game with Georgetown to decide the tie. The Navy managers expect to get a game with Columbia as a season closer.

The arrangement of dual field and track meets with Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia and Johns Hopkins, to take place on the Academy grounds this spring, insures by far the most interesting seasons in that branch of athletics that has ever taken place in Annapolis. Neither Pennsylvania nor Princeton have ever contested at Annapolis in field and track events, nor have the midshipmen ever attempted a contest of such high class in that line. They have been steadily improving under the coaching of Wefers, Finerman and Mc-Masters, and last season won decisively from Columbia, Carlisle Indians and Johns Hopkins. The meet with Pennsylvania will be on May 15, and that with Princeton on May 22. The meets with Columbia and Johns Hopkins will probably take place in the latter part of April or early in May.

Northeroff, captain of the football team, who is a weight man and high jumper, was elected captain of the field and track team also, but has resigned in view of his captaincy of the first team. Marion C. Robertson, another of the weight men, has been elected captain. Vance D. Chapline is manager.

The midshipmen will not play as many games of baseball as expected. The schedule recently published was not approved by the athletic authorities, and, besides, four or five of the teams mentioned have cancelled their dates. Candidates for the nine will begin indoor work shortly under "Dave" Fultz, who coached the team last season. While a number of good men were lost by graduation, the indications are that the Navy will have another bunch of winners next spring. The annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association has been called by Comdr. C. A. Gove, U.S.N., to meet at the Naval Academy on Jan. 15. The meeting will take the form of a smoker. The appointments of Bernard R. Peyton as manager of the football team, and William H. O'Brien, jr., as assistant manager, have been confirmed by the Naval Athletic Association, also the appointments of Dave Fultz as coach of the baseball nine, and Jack Mc-Masters as trainer of the field and track team. Midshipman Edmund S. R. Brandt, captain of the fencing team, has not been able to return after the New Year's leave on account of an attack of

mumps, which affected him while at his home in Montclair, N.J.

Mr. William Nayden, aged seventy-nine years, the oldest member of the Naval Academy band, both in point of age and in point of service, dropped dead Saturday night shortly after reaching his home. Mr. Nayden had played with the band at the hop that night. He had been a member of the band for forty-eight years, entering it in 1861. He was a Union soldier and served with the band during the Civil War with Burnside's expedition. The funeral took place Monday, and the pallbearers were members of the Naval Academy band, which attended the funeral in a body.

Miss Lettie Woods, of Charlottesville, Va., is visiting Payson and Mrs. R. H. Woods. Mrs. Denig, wife of Lieutenant Denig, U.S.M.C., who has been spending the holidays here, will shortly leave for Washington. Miss Meta Cohen, sister of Midshipman Cohen, has returned to her home in Georgia. Lieut. Owen Hill is visiting his family at the residence of Mr. Robert Sommers, Prince George Street. Miss Margaret Breckinridge, of Louisville, Ky., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hines, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. Fore Hines, at the Naval Academy, is now the guest of Major and Mrs. Eric Bergand, N. Charles street, Baltimore. Mrs. Boyden and Miss Boyden, mother and sister of Midshipman D. Boyden, have returned to their home in Chicago, after spending some weeks here. Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, wife of Professor Brown, of the Naval Academy, is entertaining a house party which includes Miss Mary W. Shields and Miss Elizabeth Irwin, of Sewickley, Pa.

At the midshipmen's hop Saturday night, Mrs. Preston, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Preston, U.S.N., received assistance by Midshipman L. Townsend, jr., of the first class. Mrs. Preston was handsomely gowned in white satin with cloth of gold trimming and carried Richmond roses. The hop was one of the prettiest of the season.

Entirely unable to stand the pace set by the fast basketballers of the Naval Academy, the team of the Corcoran Cadets, of Washington, lost Saturday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 62 to 8. The local team showed marked improvement in its team work and in the accuracy of its shooting. Wilson again was the greatest scorer for the Navy, but was closely pressed by Wenzel, Mannock and Douglass. The Navy lineup was: Wilson, McClung, Wenzel, Mannock, forwards; Douglass, Ertz, center; Wills, Jacobs, Bunkley (c.), Train, guards.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 9, 1909.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived at the post this week from San Antonio on his annual tour of inspection. General Myer was well satisfied with the condition of the troops and the garrison. Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Inf., arrived this week from his former station in Alaska. He has recently been promoted from the 22d Infantry.

Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, Mrs. Frederick M. Terrell, Mrs. G. A. Hadsell and Mrs. Jack Miller, of the post, assisted Mrs. W. R. Brown and Mrs. Leila Moore at a very delightful New Year's reception.

Lieut. Ralph Bates, C.A.C., arrived in El Paso the last of the week to relieve Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., of his duties as recruiting officer. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, accompanied by his aide, and Col. J. F. Huston visited the El Paso Military Institute, adjoining the post reservation, during the week. Capt. F. A. Davis, commandant of the school, is a personal friend of General Myer and took great interest in having the latter inspect the institute.

The cotillion given at the post on New Year's eve by the officers and their wives was one of the most delightful social affairs of the season. The ballroom was decorated in patriotic style, the favors were all of Army designs, and the stirring music by the regimental band made the occasion one to be long remembered. Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, wife of Colonel Huston, and Mrs. B. F. Hammett, of El Paso, presided at the favor tables. The cotillion was led by Lieuts. Julian L. Dodge and Frederick B. Terrell. An original figure among the dances was just at midnight; the lights were extinguished and the ladies were favored with small Japanese torches, which filled the air with myriads of tiny stars, giving most brilliant effect. Punch was served and a delicious supper. The guests from El Paso were many.

A very delightful luncheon was tendered Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer during his stay here by the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso. The affair was in charge of the post enlargement committee of the Chamber, and those present included Col. Joseph F. Huston, Collector A. L. Sharpe, Postmaster J. A. Smith, Mayor Sweeney, Consul A. V. Lomeli and T. D. Edwards, and many other prominent business men of the city. Accompanied by Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., and Customs Collector A. L. Sharpe, of El Paso, General Myer made an official call on the officers and civil officials of Juarez, Mexico.

Through the kindness of Colonel Huston, the orchestra of the 19th Infantry played at the Country Club one afternoon this week, the occasion being a card party given by Mrs. Charles Newman, of El Paso.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1909.

The New Year's reception held by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith was a very beautiful affair. Officers and their wives from every post around the bay were present. The home at Fort Mason was particularly adapted to the entertaining, being large and well arranged. The decorations were lavish with greens and Christmas berries. Mrs. Smith, in a black satin empire gown trimmed with lace, was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughter, Miss Eva Smith, Mrs. William E. Dougherty, Mrs. Walter Pichett, Mrs. Charles E. Morton, Mrs. O. P. M. Hazard, Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mrs. William R. D. Davis, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. Henry T. Peterson, Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller and Miss Elizabeth Simpson.

At noon on New Year's day Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen received the officers of the garrison. Mrs. Lundeen was assisted by her daughter, Miss Marie Lundeen, Mrs. Frederick March, Mrs. John Ruckman, Mrs. George Turner, Miss Julia Brinckle and Miss Marjorie Ruckman. Receptions were general throughout the Presidio and many guests from the city spent the day in the garrison. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained all day and evening according to the Southern fashion, assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Belle Clements, Miss Bethel Bane and Miss Elizabeth Simpson. The decorations were of Christmas character, a tree adorning the table. Among others who received were Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazard and Mrs. Harold W. Jones.

Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st Cav., was at the Stewart for a few days prior to sailing on the Thomas, Jan. 5. Mrs. Edward E. Sturgis, wife of Captain Sturgis, who sailed on the Thomas, during her visit in the city was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Montgomery, and was the complimented guest at a number of pretty affairs. Friday afternoon a farewell tea was given for her at the St. Francis by her sister, Mrs. Charles Stewart.

The Order of the Carabao held an informal meeting this week in the city, and this committee was appointed to select songs pertaining to the order: Col. R. R. Stevens, Capt. Henry T. Ferguson and Major Cruxon, of the 1st California Regiment during the Spanish-American War. Mrs. S. P. Adams was a dinner hostess preceding the hop on Thursday night. Her guest of honor was Miss Elizabeth McMullen. The Misses Morrison, of San Jose, entertained with a house party over the New Year. On New Year's eve a handsomely appointed dinner was served, and among the guests were: Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty, of Fruitvale; Capt. and Mrs. Ashburn, Judge Houghton, of New York; Colonel Stevens and Colonel Lockwood. Capt. Frederick Stoppord, Mrs. Stoppord and Mrs. Turner were guests at Colonel Smith's for Christmas dinner.

Miss Hazel Blosser, who spent the holidays with Miss Della Jones, returned to her home in the northern part of the state on Saturday.

With a force which shot her bows high into the air, a lumber steam schooner, the Brunswick, crashed into the starboard side of the transport Thomas as she lay at the Folsom street dock in San Francisco on Jan. 4. The Thomas had half a dozen plates store in, as well as several holes under her counter at the stern, while the Brunswick had her stem-post shattered and her bows considerably damaged.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, retired, of Berkeley, Cal., one of the best-known Army officers resident in the state, has been elected commandant of the State Soldiers' Home at Yountville, to succeed Capt. Henry G. Burton, retired. General Woodruff will remove with his family on Feb. 1 to Yountville, his duties as commandant requiring residence at the home.

Major E. F. Wilcox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilcox were among the passengers who arrived in San Francisco on the Acapulco from New York on Dec. 31. Admiral and Mrs. Jewell were among those who sailed on Dec. 31 on the Nippon Maru for Hong Kong. They spent the greater part of the summer at Del Monte, Cal.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 13, 1909.

Some of the ladies of the post have organized a bridge club, to meet every other Wednesday morning. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Knox's at the Soldier's Home last Wednesday, where the prize was won by Mrs. Bettison. Other members of the club are: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Biddle and Miss Gifford. On Wednesday and Thursday afternoon Mrs. Harrison Hall entertained at cards. On Wednesday the three prize-winners were Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Cummins, and on Thursday the lucky ones were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hase and Mrs. Upton, who is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bryant.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Phillips, of Norfolk, was hostess at a large reception given in honor of Miss Mary McMenamin and Lieut. William H. Shepherd. Mrs. Phillips was assisted in receiving by the bridal party. Wednesday evening Miss Margaret Schmelz entertained in honor of Miss McMenamin. Beside the bridal party there were Miss Morman and Miss Clarke, of Richmond, and Lieutenants Porter and Coulter. Lieutenant Jacobs gave a dinner at the Chamberlin, Wednesday evening, for Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, the Misses Ellen and Esther Dunwoody and Lieutenant Booth.

Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Rorebeck have returned from New York. Gen. and Mrs. Tiernon are at the Sherwood Inn for the winter and General Carlton is back at the Chamberlin. Col. and Mrs. Harrison spent a few days of last week in Washington. Mrs. Harrison went as far north as Harrisburg to see Mr. Ross Harrison, who is in business there. Miss Miller, who has been away on a visit, has returned to be with her brother, Capt. Lawrence S. Miller.

Friday night, after the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch gave a most delightful supper in honor of Miss Hill. Those present were: Misses Abbott, Cummins, Dunwoody, Ridgway, Gifford, and Walke, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford and Lieutenants Booth, Goodrick, Maynard, Weisel, Porter, Jacobs and Capt. Frank Miller. A new feature of the Chamberlin hop Saturday night was the introduction of the barn dance, which will hereafter be a regular part of the program. Capt. Joseph Wheeler gave a dinner Saturday night at the Chamberlin for his sister, Miss Wheeler, who spent several days with him. Invited to meet Miss Wheeler were: Capt. and Mrs. Hall and Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck. Mrs. Kimberly entertained a large bridge party of seven tables Saturday afternoon. The prizes, dainty pin-cushions, were carried off by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Knox, Miss Biddle, Miss Walke, Miss Miller and Miss Margaret Kimberly.

Miss Ruth Cummins left Sunday night. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy at the Chamberlin Sunday evening. Another dinner party that same evening was given by Mr. and Mrs. Adams, whose guests were Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Davis and General Carlton. Major Davis went up to Washington this week for a few days.

On account of Mrs. Lander's card party Monday afternoon there was no meeting of the Fire Hundred Club. At Mrs. Lander's the prizes, pieces of Rookwood pottery, were won by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Barrette, Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Jones, Captain Lander's sister, for whom the party was given. Monday evening Mrs. Nugent entertained two tables of bridge players at the Chamberlin. The prizes, big boxes of candy, were won by Mrs. Johnson and Miss Abbott. Mrs. Davis had five tables of bridge on Tuesday afternoon. The prizes, some of the newest novels, went to Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Hall and Miss Abbott. After the game Mrs. Sharple served ice-cream and Mrs. Ridgway chocolate, in the dining-room.

Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford have gone to Chicago on a month's leave. Mrs. McKell is visiting her parents in St. Louis. Mrs. William Sinclair is the guest of Major and Mrs. Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner, of the 24th Infantry, are here for a short visit.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1909.

Lieut. Col. Alexis R. Paxton, 24th Inf., the new commandant at this post, arrived here on Dec. 22 from the City of Mexico, where he was acting as military attaché to the American Embassy. He attained his present rank a short time ago and was assigned to the 24th Infantry to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur. Colonel Paxton took over the command of the post from Major E. F. Taggart, who has been acting commandant since the death of Colonel Augur. Major Taggart will continue in command of the 2d Battalion. Colonel Paxton was made a second lieutenant, 15th Battalion, in 1877; first lieutenant, 1884; captain, November, 1896; major in the 13th Infantry, 1901; and lieutenant colonel, 1908. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. The day following his arrival Colonel Paxton was a guest of honor at a military smoker and banquet given by the 48th Separate Company at the Oswego armory in honor of the Board of Supervisors. The Colonel was called upon for remarks and made a brief response. Others from the post who were present were: Capt. R. M. Culler, Lieutenants Dusenbury and Malloy.

At Fort Ontario Saturday evening, Dec. 26, Camp Gen. Theodore Wint, No. 76, Spanish War Veterans, was organized with sixteen members, all of whom saw service in the Spanish war. The installing officer was John D. Driscoll, of Elmira, commander of the Department of New York. He was assisted by officers and members of Camp Anderson, of Oswego. General Wint, for whom the camp is named, formerly commanded the 10th Cavalry. The following officers were elected: Commander, Sergt. Jesse Coleman; senior vice-commander, Q.M. Sergt. Peter Lomax; junior vice-commander, 1st Sergt. Ingram Wallace; chaplain, Pvt. William Fields; adjutant, Corp. John H. Mitchell; quartermaster, Corp. Felix Budds; trustees, Sergt. A. L. McGreager, Pvt. William Bailey, Corp. Charles Sanders; officer of the day, Cook Samuel Daskerville; officer of the guard, Cook Joseph Brown.

Major Elmore F. Taggart is fully recovered from his sickness and has gone to his home in Orville, O., on leave. He will not return to the post for some time, as he has been detained by the War Department as inspecting officer of the Massachusetts State Militia. This detail will occupy several weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Cabaniss entertained at their home on Dec. 27 in honor of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Peck, of Newport, R.I., who were Christmas guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Peck. Several of the officers and ladies were present. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Mitchell entertained at cards on Jan. 5 for the officers and ladies of the post and invited guests from the city. Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, U.S.A., retired, an instructor



at St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y., was the New Year's guest of Major E. F. Taggart at the post. He and Major Taggart were classmates at West Point.

The announcement was made at Christmas time of the engagement of Miss Elsie Gray, daughter of Mr. Neil Gray, of Oswego, to Major Christopher Jenvold, commandant of cadets at the St. John's Military School. Major Jenvold was a lieutenant in the Regular Service up to two years ago, when he resigned. He was attached to the 23d Infantry, stationed at this post. The date of the marriage has not been set, but it is understood that it will occur in the summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. LaGarde, who have been spending two weeks in New York, have returned. Capt. and Mrs. Hay, of Madison Barracks, formerly of this post, were here during the week. Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks have returned from a visit to relatives and friends in Boston and New York.

There is much interest taken here in the report from Washington that Lender Thompson, of the 24th Infantry band, stationed at Madison Barracks, is to be transferred to a white band, and his place taken by a colored leader. Mr. Thompson is highly regarded here, and it is conceded that he has made the 24th band the splendid organization that it is, second to none in the Army. The band was greatly admired here last summer, when it appeared as the official band of the freemen's convention.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 11, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. White. The infant child of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. McMaster died Monday, Jan. 4, and was buried at the national cemetery.

Lieut. R. J. West has joined his regiment at Fort Crook after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Parmelee. Mrs. West and children will remain here for several weeks. Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., has gone to Galveston, Tex., to remain a month. Mrs. Frank Howard and Capt. and Mrs. Horace D. Bloomer spent New Year's day in Albuquerque, N.M., the guests of Mr. Ellsworth Ingalls and Mr. Herbert Fox. They sailed Jan. 6 for Manila on the transport Thomas. Lieut. James E. Ware, after a visit here, and with friends in Platte City, Mo., has returned to his station at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, who has been seriously ill at Cushing Hospital in the city for some time, was able to return to her home Monday. Major James H. McKee, 13th Inf., arrived here Thursday. Mr. Alexander Caldwell, Jr., brother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, returned Sunday to Spokane, Wash., after a short visit here. Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, retired, of Chicago, who is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. A. R. Kerwin, has recovered from his recent illness.

The officers of the Army School of the Line gave a smoker Saturday evening at the post club, which was most enjoyable. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Slattery were hosts Thursday evening at a most charming dinner party for Lieut. Col. W. A. Nichols, Miss Pollock and Capt. E. D. Peck. Mrs. R. J. Burt entertained most beautifully Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. F. L. Munson. Bridge was played from seven tables and Mrs. Burt had the assistance of Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge. Among pleasant social events was the dinner given Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Chitty for Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Merrill and Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter. Capt. and Mrs. Tenny Ross entertained at dinner Friday night. The place-cards were daintily hand-painted. Floradora girls. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. H. E. White, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bond, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Col. and Mrs. William Nichols gave a delightful dinner Friday evening at their quarters on Scott avenue. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark, Miss Pollock, of San Francisco, Captain Fassett and Col. and Mrs. Nichols.

#### FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Jan. 11, 1909.

Major and Mrs. Ducat returned to the post on the 9th. Captain Carr arrived on the 5th from leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Rice arrived from Laramie, Wyo., on the 8th. They had been spending their honeymoon with the parents of Lieutenant Rice. He is still sick in quarters and has not entirely recovered from a recent attack of typhoid. That very popular matron, Mrs. McEntee, has been very ill in the city hospital and everyone is glad to know that she is on the way to speedy recovery.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Roy A. Hill to Miss Florence Ripley, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The best game of the season in basketball was played in the gymnasium last Saturday night between the post team and the Canadian Soo. The teams were tied at the end and had to play off, the post team winning by the close score of eight to seven.

A gloom has been cast over the post by the shooting of Pvt. John McManus, by Corp. John E. Gibson, both of Company K, on the morning of the 6th. No cause is known for the shooting, as the accused man refuses to talk and no cause for quarrel is known between the men. Corporal Gibson was turned over to the civil authorities on the 11th for trial at Marquette. The funeral of Private McManus was held from the post on the 8th. He was interred in Riverside Cemetery with full military honors.

Captain McBroom, who is on leave is reported sick in the General Hospital at Washington, D.C.

#### NOTES OF CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 10, 1909.

Last Sunday was a gay day here, as Governor Magoon was here. Captain Garrard, Captain Whitfield, Lieutenant Lear and Dr. Allen were the officers present at the banquet given in honor of Governor Magoon on Sunday evening. After the banquet there was a ball at the "Liceo," and all the officers from the post were present. Governor Magoon left here Monday morning on Mr. Usher's private car, for Hormiguero.

The three doctors stationed here received their orders last week. Captain Brooks goes to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Major Manley to Fort Bliss, Texas; and Captain Allen to Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews were in the post Wednesday and lunched with Captain Whitfield. Mrs. Smith was here from Soledad Thursday.

Everyone is busy packing up, as word came a day or so ago that the 15th Cavalry will sail from here on Feb. 7, direct for Newport News. It was thought that the transport Sumner, on which the 15th sails, would go by way of Havana and pick up a battery of the 3d Field Artillery that goes to Fort Meyer, but the order has been changed lately.

The Troop A baseball team left here this morning for Constancia, where they are to play the young men employed by the Constancia Sugar Estate.

This afternoon there is to be held at the Terry Theater in Cienfuegos a charity performance for the benefit of the Italians who suffered in the earthquake at Messina and other towns. It will be quite a society affair, and most of the officers from the post will be present.

#### FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1909.

Among those who visited the post during the holidays were: Mrs. Henry W. Wessells, who was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. T. B. Dugan; Col. and Mrs. Edward Hunter, who visited their daughter, Mrs. Clarence B. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Worcester, Pa., who spent Christmas with their son, Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C. Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 14th Cav., reported here for duty on Jan. 1, relieving Capt. Charles B. Drake, 14th Cav. Capt. and Mrs. Drake left here on Jan. 4 for Scranton, Pa., where they will spend a week with Captain

Drake's family. They will then proceed to Tucson, Ariz., where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Jacobs, Mrs. Drake's parents. Captain Drake has been granted a leave of two months, and upon its expiration will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco. Captain Taylor, C.A., and Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, C.A., recently spent ten days here receiving instructions in the examination of recruits. Captain Taylor has received the detail of recruiting officer in Montgomery, Ala., and Lieutenant Bates in El Paso, Texas.

A New Year's eve dance was held at the Officers' Club and was largely attended. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. William H. Bertsch, Capt. and Mrs. G. McD. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Gienty, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz, Captains Siler, Macnab and Powers, Mrs. Brereton and her guests, the Misses Garden, Miss Scherer, Lieutenants Pearson, Parker, Nolan, Keck and Hall.

Miss Scherer, of New York city, was the guest over New Year's of Mrs. William H. Bertsch. Miss Eliza Wessells is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. B. Dugan. Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray spent Christmas week in Washington, D.C. Lieut. Austin A. Parker spent the holidays with his father in Indiana. Lieut. J. T. Watson spent Christmas with his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Watson, in Washington, D.C. We are glad to learn that Dr. Raphael J. Wren is recovering his strength at his home in Ohio, and that he will soon be able to return to his post.

The Reading Club was entertained last week by Mrs. Huber and this week by Mrs. Chase.

The candidates for West Point Military Academy are being examined here this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan Horowitz are rejoicing over the birth of a son, who arrived on Monday morning, Jan. 11.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 10, 1909.

The weather has been particularly severe for the past week, the thermometer registering at zero and below. Fortunately old Boreas has subsided and the garrison can at least get out without being blown off the earth.

The 2d Field Artillery are packing in real earnest, several of the families having left for a visit to relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett left for Seattle for a short stay.

Capt. and Mrs. Welsh were hosts at a very pretty dinner Jan. 9. The guests were: Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Green and Capt. and Mrs. Cotchett. Capt. Edward Talbot, Med. Dept., left Jan. 10 for Denver to be a member of an examining board. Mrs. A. Hirst Appel has returned from Denver, where she enjoyed a delightful visit with Mrs. G. L. Wickes.

Capt. and Mrs. Tanner entertained very informally Jan. 8 with two tables of bridge. Those playing were: Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Stanley Fuger, Mrs. William Masl, Mrs. Errington and Mr. and Mrs. John Gill, of Cheyenne. Mrs. Errington and Mr. Gill captured the prizes.

Mrs. Charles F. Kieffer is expected in Cheyenne Jan. 11 from Philadelphia. Mrs. Kieffer has decided to make her home in the West. Colonel Appel and Major Blatchford are attending a G.O.M. at Fort Robinson.

The enlisted men gave a dance Jan. 8 at the post hall with a large attendance.

#### BORN.

BUCK.—Born at Fort Houston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th U.S. Inf., a son.

CLOPTON.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 13th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Jan. 7, 1909.

DONELY.—Born at Roslindale, Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1909, to the wife of Chief Gun. Stephen Donely, U.S.N., a son.

GOODRICH.—Born to the wife of E. P. Goodrich, formerly civil engineer, U.S.N., a son, Ernest Weed, Jan. 11, 1909.

GRISWOLD.—Born at Portland, Ore., Jan. 2, 1909, a daughter, Nancy, to the wife of Lieut. R. Y. Griswold, U.S.N.

HOROWITZ.—Born at Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1909, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Art. U.S.A.

MAXEY.—Born at Madison Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1909, a son to the wife of Capt. R. J. Maxey, 24th U.S. Inf.

McMASTER.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 1, 1909, a son to the wife of Capt. R. H. McMaster, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.

MOSES.—Born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., to the wife of Major Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., a son, Jan. 10, 1909.

SIEGEL.—Born at Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 5, 1909, to the wife of Ord. Sergt. William Siegel, U.S.A., a son.

SMITH.—At New York city, Jan. 2, 1909, to Lieut. Harry O. Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

BOOKER-LEE.—At "Little Roseland," Hampton Roads, Va., Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Susan Wentworth Lee.

DAMMAN-FLAKE.—At Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1908, 1st Lieut. Fred Damman, Phil. Scouts, and Mrs. Tenora Merrill Flake.

FARQUHARSON-PHINNEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1909, Miss Anna Wentworth Phinney, to Lieut. Robert Burns Farquharson, U.S.M.C., Jan. 2, 1909.

FRANKLIN-MORAN.—At Detroit, Mich., Satilla Grace Moran, to Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th U.S. Inf.

NELSON-HUFFMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1909, Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Mercedes Huffman.

PATTEN-CLARK.—At Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 13, 1909, Lieut. George Francis Patten, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Margaret Clark.

PETERSON-SHERMAN.—At Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 12, 1909, Lieut. Julius Charles Peterson, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Leslie Serman, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Francis H. Sherman, U.S.N.

SYMINGTON-HAMBLETON.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1909, Mr. John F. Symington, brother of Lieut. Powers Symington, U.S.N., to Miss Arabella Hambleton.

SHEPHERD-McMENAMIN.—At Hampton, Va., Jan. 7, 1909, Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary McMenamin.

#### DIED.

BETHEL.—Died at Freeport, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1908, Mrs. D. R. Bethel, mother of Major W. A. Bethel, U.S. Army.

BERESFORD.—Died at Dorking, England, Jan. 11, 1909, Lady William Beresford, daughter of the late Commodore Price, U.S.N.

BRIGGS.—Died Jan. 13, 1909, in Providence, R.I., Emily Elizabeth, wife of Charles Briggs, class '70, U.S. Naval Academy, and sister of Mrs. Cotton, wife of Rear Adm. Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., retired.

KIEFFER.—Died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 30, 1908, Major Charles F. Kieffer, surg., U.S.A., retired.

McMASTER.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 4, 1909, the infant son of Capt. R. H. McMaster, 1st Field Art.

RYAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1909, Miss Elinor M. Ryan, sister of Mrs. Berry, wife of Capt. D. G. Berry, 22d U.S. Inf.

Mr. Philip Livingston, who is a member of the Metropolitan Club, Society of Colonial Wars and other organizations, and who is a lawyer by profession, has been appointed as assistant ordnance officer, with the rank of first lieutenant in the 12th N.Y.

#### 9TH N.Y.—COL. WM. F. MORRIS.

Major William G. Haan, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., accepted a review of the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the night of Jan. 14, and witnessed the fine display for which the 9th is justly noted. Major Haan and the other officers who came with him as his staff gave the regiment unstinted praise for its work of the evening.

This comprised a review in line of masses, an extensive regimental drill, and evening parade. The regiment was equalized into the usual three battalions of four companies of sixteen solid files each, under command of Colonel Morris, the battalion commanders being respectively Majors Walton, Byrne and Ward.

Following the military ceremonies, while the reviewing party and special guests were being entertained in the quarters of Colonel Morris, Gen. David E. Austin, chief of Coast Artillery, N.Y., when asked for some remarks, said, in part:

"An officer from any other regiment who visits the 9th, can always learn something, and I regret now that I did not look in often on the 9th when I was commanding officer of the 13th, as I am always willing to learn something. The exhibition to-night was one of the best I have ever seen, particularly as to the manner of arms, snap in execution of movements, and the elasticity of the step. I am not throwing empty bouquets when I make these statements, either."

General Austin said further that with the aid of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army, who stood ready and willing to help in the instruction of the National Guard Coast Artillery in every way possible, he hoped to see the regiments over which he had supervision develop into an efficiency that would prove of the greatest value for National defense, as a second relief to the Regulars. He also said that the armories of the 9th, 8th and 9th Regiments would, if the recommendations of Lieutenant Colonel Weaver, U.S.A., were carried out, be equipped with a mortar, ten-inch gun, and a rapid-fire gun, and with a sub-caliber tube and target similar to that in the 1st Battery and also with other equipment. The loading with actual-weight shot would also be possible by installing the regulation loading device, with the heavy ordnance.

Colonel Morris, in responding to the remarks of General Austin, paid him a high tribute, and said that he learned his first military lessons from him many years ago when the General was colonel in the 47th Regiment, and he, Morris, was a sergeant in the same command.

With Major Haan as his staff were Capt. Frederick Plisterer, Capt. Guy T. Scott, Capt. Frank T. Hines and Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, all of the Coast Artillery from Fort Wadsworth. Major Haan's brother was also with the party.

Among the other special guests were: Capt. John Desmond, 4th N.Y.; Major Fred Wells, 23d N.Y.; Captain Kemp and Lieutenant Reid and wife, 13th N.Y.; Mrs. Morris, wife of Colonel Morris, and Mrs. Japha, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Japha.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The commissioned officers of the National Guard of Vermont will meet for instruction and drill at Hartford, Jan. 14 and 15, 1909. Col. J. Gray Estey will direct the course of instruction which will embrace all the military subjects (so far as time permits) required for examination of the grades. Officers will be expected to prepare themselves for written and oral practical demonstration upon these subjects. Colonel Estey, Major H. Edward Dyer and Capt. W. W. Russell will constitute a board to report upon the work accomplished at the school. All officers elected or appointed previous to Jan. 13, 1909, not having taken examination, will report at White River Tavern, Hartford, 9 a.m., Jan. 13, 1909, for examination to Colonel Estey.

Lieut. John W. Whitbeck, of the 21st Company of the 9th N.Y., has resigned on account of business. The resignation of Capt. George F. Tighe, of the 19th Company, sent in some weeks since, has been forwarded.

An interesting set of athletic games under the auspices of the United Spanish-War Veterans of New York city, will be held at the armory of the 22d Regiment, Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, on Saturday night, March 6. The program of events will shortly be announced.

The 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. C. Matlock, will be reviewed in its armory on Thursday night, Feb. 4, by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe.

A review of the 12th N.Y., Col. George R. Dyer, will be held at the armory by Major General Roe, on Wednesday night, Jan. 20.

The annual inspection of the National Guard of Nebraska began on Jan. 11, and will be concluded Feb. 20.

The ground at Blauvelt, N.Y., which the army commission, of which General Roe is president, has recommended for purchase for a rifle range, is about a mile long and a half mile wide. Troops can be detained at the station right on the range, and the place will also offer fine advantages for company encampments. There are no mosquitoes there, and the ground, which is not a level plain like Creedmoor, would give fine opportunities for skirmish practice. There is a lake on the property from which a supply of pure water can be had.

Officers of the 22d N.Y., Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, will hold their annual dinner at the Engineers' Club, New York city, on the night of Thursday, Feb. 4. This is also the twenty-fifth anniversary of Colonel Hotchkiss' joining the regiment. He entered as a private in Co. E, Feb. 4, 1884, and has since served in all grades up to and including his present rank. He holds the brevet of brigadier general for long and faithful service.

An event of special interest to the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and its friends will be a review at the armory on Thursday night, Jan. 27, by Hon. Robert Bacon, Asst. Secy. of State, who will come on from Washington specially to accept the honor. While applications for tickets for reviews of the 7th are always in excess of the seating capacity of the armory, there will be an extra demand for admittance on the night of Jan. 27.

The following officers of the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts militia, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged, to take effect Jan. 7, 1909: Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, A.G.; Col. William C. Capelle, A.A.G.; and Majors Ira Vaughn, Philip S. Sears, Talbot Aldrich and Guy Murchie, A.D.C. The following named officers of the line, detailed to duty on the staff of the commander-in-chief, are relieved from that duty, to take effect Jan. 7, 1909: Capt. John F. Kenealy, 9th Inf.; Capt. Daniel H. Morgan, 2d Inf.; Capt. Fred R. Robinson, 1st Squadron Cavalry; and 1st Lieut. Holten B. Perkins, 1st Corps Cadets. The commander-in-chief takes this occasion to express to the officers who have served on his staff his appreciation of their faithful and efficient service they have rendered to the militia of the Commonwealth. In taking his official leave, he desires to commend the officers and men of the National Guard and of the naval militia for their efficiency and zeal displayed while under his command. He congratulates them upon the reorganization of the military forces of the Commonwealth upon a national basis, which has just taken place. Massachusetts may well be proud of the high place her soldiers and sailors now occupy in the first line of reserve of the United States Army and Navy. The following officers were on Jan. 7 appointed on the staff of the commander-in-chief: Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, the A.G.; Chief of Staff: Col. William C. Capelle, of Boston, A.A.G.; Majors Ira Vaughn, Philip S. Sears, Talbot Aldrich and Guy Murchie, A.D.C. The following officers from the line were detailed to duty on the staff of the commander-in-chief as aides-de-camp: Capt. Charles H. Rollins, 1st Corps Cadets; John Nicholson, 2d Inf.; E. Dwight Fullerton, C.A.C.; William G. Pond, 5th Inf.; Edward L. Logan, 9th Inf., and John A. L. Blake, 1st Squadron Cavalry.

The new state armory at Salem, Mass., to be occupied jointly by the 2d Corps of Cadets and Co. H, 8th Inf., was formally dedicated on Jan. 6 with becoming ceremonies.



After a reception to Governor Guild, the 2d Corps of Cadets and Co. H, 8th Inf., formed, and the transfer of the armory to Lieut. Col. John E. Spencer as custodian took place, followed by presentation of new state colors and the handsome shield won by Company H at the state shoot. The presentations were made by Governor Guild. Lunch was served and dancing enjoyed. The armory is of brick and cast sandstone, three stories high, not including the basement, and the administration building is flanked by imposing towers. The building occupies 25,000 square feet of land. The armory, which cost the state \$120,000, contains eighty-six rooms, not including lobbies, corridors and drill shed. More than 1,100 incandescent lamps are required to illuminate the entire building. The drill shed has a clear space of eighty-eight feet in width and 176 feet in length. At each end of the drill shed are balconies to accommodate 400 spectators. The quarters of the two organizations are entirely separate. The rooms in the armory are finished in oak, pine, cypress and maple, the prevailing color being a dark stain. The furniture is of Dutch design. In the basement are bowling alleys, baths, etc. An efficient system of telephones makes communication easy from the commanders' headquarters to every room in the building. The 2d Corps of Cadets was organized 123 years ago and Co. H, 8th Inf., 106 years ago.

By a vote of over two-thirds, officers of the 9th N.Y. have decided to petition the Governor to allow the Colonel to appoint officers, rather than having them elected. The following committee has been appointed to arrange the details of the 110th dinner of the board of officers, and also the tenth anniversary of the Colonel's occupancy of his office. Major Franklin W. Ward, Capt. Emil J. Winterroth, Capt. George Mort Pollard, Capt. Frederick W. Dearborn and Lieut. Rufus G. Shirley, secretary. It is planned to hold the dinner at the Union League Club, on Thursday night, March 18, 1909. The athletic carnival and reception to be held in the armory on Saturday night Jan. 30, will be a big event, and some rare good sport is promised.

The annual drill and review of Co. A, 23d N.Y., will be held Jan. 23 and Gen. Joseph G. Story, A.A.G., a former member of the company, and captain of the command many years ago, has been invited to review. Should he be too ill, ex-Capt. A. B. Hart will be the reviewing officer with veterans of company.

A bill is to be introduced in the New York Legislature providing for the mobilization of the entire National Guard of the State in New York city next September for the Fulton-Hudson tri-centennial celebration.

Col. William H. Chapin, inspector on the staff of General Roe, of New York, paid a visit to the armory of the 47th Regiment, on Jan. 11, and delivered a lecture to the officers and non-commissioned officers, which was full of useful and interesting information.

Early announcement is made from the office of the Adjutant General of New Jersey relative to the dates of the encampment of state troops for the season of 1909 at Sea Girt, N.J. The dates assigned to the various commands follow: July 10 to 17, 5th Infantry and Battery A; July 17 to 24, 1st Infantry and 1st Troop; July 24 to 31, 4th Infantry and Signal Corps; July 31 to Aug. 7, 3d Infantry and 2d Troop; Aug. 7 to 14, 2d Infantry and Battery B. This early announcement will give officers and men ample time to make their business arrangements and is a plan that should be followed by all other states.

Capt. Chauncey Matlock, of the 3d Battery, N.Y., is arranging for a review of his organization, which will probably be held the latter part of this month or early in February by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Pierce, of Co. K, 23d N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He would have resigned some months ago had it not been for the illness of 2d Lieutenant Chapman, of Co. K. Lieutenant Pierce not wanting to leave Captain Codet with the entire responsibility of the company.

#### COLONEL WEAVER REVIEWS 13TH N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Art., U.S.A., a member of the General Staff Corps at Washington, D.C., and Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, reviewed the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn on the night of Jan. 12, and witnessed a fine display by the citizen soldiers. It was Colonel Weaver's first review of a National Guard command, and he was fortunate in seeing so representative a regiment as the 13th, the largest in the United States, and one of the most efficient and best drilled.

He was very much impressed with his visit, which will undoubtedly be of value to him and also to the Coast Artillery of the National Guard of other states. While in New York Colonel Weaver, under the pilotage of Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., spent an entire day in carefully inspecting not only the armory of the 13th Regiment, but those of the 8th and the 9th Regiments also, in order to determine the most practical equipment to install for indoor instruction in coast artillery work. He arrived at some very important conclusions, and will make recommendations for a new line of armory ordnance equipment, which will prove of great value.

For the drill and review the 13th Regiment, under command of Col. Charles O. Davis, paraded two battalions of four companies of twenty-eight files each, and one battalion of four companies of twenty-four files each. The battalion commanders were Capt. Sydney Grant, Major James T. Ashley and Major George W. Rodgers, respectively. Captain Grant took the place of Major Turpin, who is on leave, pending his being retired at his own request.

After putting the command through an excellent regimental drill in close column movements, the regiment next hand-somely formed in line of masses, for review by Colonel Weaver. Then followed the evening parade taken by Major Rodgers in which each company paraded its full strength, the 1st Company, Capt. Frank Dean, having the big turnout of forty-four solid files.

The next event was target practice with the mortar, the 8-inch gun and the 4-inch quick firing gun, which was very accurate.

The reviewing officer and special guests were next pleasantly entertained by Colonel Davis and his officers at a collation. Colonel Weaver when called upon for some remarks said that he had not anticipated facing such a formidable battery of bright eyes, and the ladies present had reminded him of an Army post after a hop. He stated that he was delighted at the work of the regiment, especially the latter part of the drill. The Artillery in Infantry maneuvers, he said, are not supposed to count for much in display, but after seeing the 13th maneuver Colonel Weaver said it need have no fear of being judged. He also stated that he would recommend the installation of some new equipment in the armories of the 13th, 9th and 8th Regiments, and that in the course of a year or perhaps less he hoped it would be in place. He was given some rousing cheers at the conclusion of his remarks.

The entertainment committee were Capt. Sydney Grant, Capt. Frank Dean, Battalion Adjutant W. D. Finke, Lieut. Frank Case, and Lieut. H. L. Hillman, jr. The large drill hall was not heated, and as the night was raw and cold there was considerable complaint that the steam was not turned on.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. C. W.—In the position of sergeant major, J.G., Coast Artillery Corps, there are no vacancies and none in sight. Appointments are not made according to relative standing on the list, but every man on the list is considered.

W. L. P.—The officer you named is under suspension for one year in consequence of failure to pass examination for promotion.

E. P. K. asks: How many are on the eligible list as wheel-

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wright, who have an average of eighty-six or better? Answer: Address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL GUARD asks: (1) A member of the N.G.N.Y. applies for discharge by reason of expiration of service. The discharge is made out, sent to regimental headquarters, approved and signed by the commanding officer. It is returned to the captain of the company, who holds it because the man owes dues. Can the captain hold up a man's discharge for this cause, after it has been approved by headquarters? (2) In a certain company of the militia, most of the men are always behind in their dues. When we are about to elect an officer the captain stands before the company just before the men vote, and suspends dues for the night, and allows every member present to vote, irrespective of whether he owes dues or not. Is such action legal? Answer: (1) The captain has no right to withhold your discharge under the circumstances. If, however, your case has come up before the regimental delinquency court, and it has sentenced you to pay the fine owing, your discharge can be held up until you pay the amount of the fine. (2) The law requires that men voting for a commissioned officer shall not be indebted at the time of the election to the civil association, and it would seem that the action of the captain was illegal.

R. W. C. asks: Enlisted May 3, 1903; discharged Nov. 15, 1904; re-enlisted Nov. 16, 1904, to go to the islands; served three years and was discharged Nov. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Nov. 13, 1908. What should my pay be? Answer: \$18, as per provision of the new pay bill, which counts your previous service as one enlistment.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: Have served continuously; three years to May 26, 1902; two years, nine months and ten days (discharged for convenience of government), May 6, 1905; three years to March 6, 1908. Present enlistment dates from March 7, 1908. What enlistment period am I in? Answer: You will be in your third enlistment period until discharged from current enlistment.

OLD SAILOR asks: A has served during the Spanish-American War in the U.S. Navy. At expiration of term of service he enlisted in the Army and serves there at the present time. Is he, according to Par. 2, G.O. 129, c.s., entitled to a Spanish Campaign badge? Answer: He is not entitled to an Army campaign badge for service rendered while serving in the Navy during the Spanish-American War. Only Army service can be considered. Address Bureau of Navigation with request for a badge and have your record looked up.

C. R. E. asks: (1) Who relieves the 1st Cavalry in the islands and when? (2) Does the service of a soldier count on proving up a homestead? If so, how long after filing before he can get his patent? Answer: (1) The 2d Cavalry. (2) No; except in the case of those who served in the Civil War, the Spanish War or the Philippine insurrection. When the period of such service is deducted from the five years that the entryman is required to live on his homestead in order to get a patent.

B. F. asks: Enlisted March 27, 1905, discharged March 26, 1908, corporal and re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1908. What should my pay be? Answer: You are in your second enlistment period—pay \$18.

D. J. asks: Enlisted Feb. 10, 1905; discharged Feb. 9, 1908; re-enlisted May 22, 1908. Am I not entitled to \$18 a month? Answer: Yes, but no bonus.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Served as follows: May 29, 1891—Aug. 8, 1894; June 3, 1896—June 2, 1899; July 8, 1899—July 7, 1902; (July 8, 1902—discharged convenience of government to go Philippines Feb. 15, 1905); Feb. 16, 1905—Feb. 15, 1908; re-enlisted April 24, 1908. (1) In what enlistment am I serving? Answer: Fourth. (2) Does my service from July 8, 1902, to Feb. 15, 1905, count as one enlistment? Answer: (2) In what enlistment period would I be serving now if I had re-enlisted after May 11, 1908? Answer: Fifth.

J. J. E.—As to pay for the month served beyond your term of enlistment, make claim to auditor of War Department, Washington, D.C.

FORT MONROE.—Address the commanding officer for particulars as to electrician sergeants.

ARMY.—Issues of clothing in the Navy are made by the pay officer of the ship upon direction of the C.O. The fire-room force participate in the drills; commissary stewards, cooks and bakers are excused from all drills other than "clear ship," "general quarters," "fire quarters," "abandon ship" and "target practice."

L. H. asks: Am I entitled to re-enlistment? I was discharged for the benefit of the Service Feb. 29, 1908, to go to the School for Barriers and Blacksmiths at Fort Riley, and was re-enlisted March 1, 1908; at time of discharge I had been in the Service one year, nine months and twenty-two days. Answer: You are entitled to pay of first enlistment, \$15, as the provision allowing one enlistment period for half a term served prior to discharge for convenience of government applies only after May 11, 1908.

T. F. H.—You are wrong. The U.S.S. St. Louis is an unarmored steel-protected cruiser and was launched May 6, 1905. She has a protective deck two inches thick amidships, and three inches on the slope. Her main battery is fourteen 6-inch rapid fire guns. One each is at either end of the main deck, and the rest are in the redoubt. She can bring eight of her 6-inch guns to bear in a broadside fire, and five astern or ahead. She has a partial armor belt four inches thick, which is 197 feet long by seven and one-half feet wide. The length of the St. Louis is 423 feet.

H. R. B. asks: Where does J. M. D. stand on the list for appointment as second lieutenant in Philippine Scouts? Answer: The selections for these appointments are still under consideration, and you will be promptly notified if to be appointed.

FRIEND.—Chances are good for appointment as ordnance sergeant.

T. W.—The chances are good for your appointment within the year as ordnance sergeant.

F. W. A. asks: Does the schedule for transports give any to sail from New York via Suez route to the Philippines between June 1 and Dec. 1 of the present year? Answer: No.

W. B. W. asks: (1) Are there any enlisted men employed as clerks in the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C.? (2) What part of the state of Tennessee did the Secretary of War, Luke E. Wright, come from, and what was his official title? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Secretary Wright came from Memphis and had no official title. While serving

on the Philippine Commission he was the Governor General, to which civil position he was appointed in 1903, in succession to Governor Taft. He was succeeded by Governor Ide in 1905, and by the present Governor Smith in 1906.

W. W. W.—Use of lye is forbidden in cleaning floors in all barracks, kitchens excepted. See A.R. 1191.

T. H. asks: I was discharged for disability contracted in the line of duty. Am I entitled to preference? I took the examination for the railway mail service and stood 85.88. Can they certify and appoint a man that stands higher on the list that never saw any service? Answer: If discharged for wound or sickness incurred in the Service, you are entitled to preference.

McHENRY asks: (1) Enlisted Oct. 26, 1904; discharged Oct. 25, 1907; re-enlisted June 25, 1908. What pay should I receive, under Act of May 11, 1908, at present? Answer: You are in your second enlistment period—pay \$18 as a private. (2) B was discharged Nov. 10, 1907, with six years' continuous service; re-enlisted July 2, 1908. Should his pay be \$15 or \$18? Answer: \$18.

I. H. asks: Had continuous service Sept. 11, 1882—Sept. 10, 1892. Other service: Aug. 23, 1893—Aug. 22, 1898; Nov. 21, 1898—Nov. 20, 1901; Nov. 21, 1901—Nov. 20, 1904; Nov. 21, 1904—Nov. 20, 1907. Re-enlisted Nov. 21, 1907. What is my enlistment period? Answer: You will be in your sixth period until discharged from current enlistment.

FORT McKINLEY asks: Service Aug. 27, 1898—May 8, 1899 (discharged per G.O. 40); Oct. 10, 1900—Oct. 12, 1903; Nov. 22, 1904—Nov. 21, 1907; re-enlisted Nov. 9, 1908. Was in Cuba Dec. 6, 1898, to May 8, 1899. Served in the Philippines Nov. 24, 1900—Feb. 1, 1902. What badges am I entitled to and what is my correct pay as private? Answer: You are in your first enlistment period—\$15. You do not draw continuous service pay because you have never re-enlisted within three months. You are entitled to a Philippine badge. Apply to the Adjutant General, through the channel.

G. W. J. asks: Enlisted Jan. 2, 1902; discharged Dec. 23, 1904. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1905; discharged Aug. 14, 1908. Re-enlisted Oct. 28, 1908. Am I entitled to the three months' bonus? Answer: Yes, for the re-enlistment in October.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Does Congress, in special session, ever consider private legislation, or does it attend only to that for which it was called? Answer: Should President Taft call a session of Congress in March, or any time before the usual first Monday in December, it is not likely that much legislation other than that for which the Congress was specially convened would be enacted. There would be nothing, however, to prevent the introduction of private bills of either a public or private character, and their reference to the appropriate committees, which latter are appointed or have vacancies filled before legislation is undertaken. There was a special session Nov. 9 to Dec. 7, 1903, to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, and in that month several thousand bills were introduced. No private bills were passed at either the special session above referred to, or at the session March 15 to July 24, 1897, which was called for tariff legislation.

SUBSCRIBER.—Headstones are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department and shipped, freight prepaid, to the nearest railroad station for the unmarked grave of any U.S. soldier, Regular or Volunteer, of any war, whether he died in or out of service; provided, of course, that his record is clear. Application should be made to the office of the Quartermaster's Department on forms which will be supplied on request.

T. E. C.—The date of sailing of the U.S. transport Grant from Manila for San Francisco in the month of August, the year you mention, was the 26th.

CAMP JOSSMAN.—The 38th Co., C.A.C., has been stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, since its return from Manila, from which port it took transport June 15, 1904.

BANDMASTER.—To reach the commanding officer of any post by mail, address "Commanding Officer, Fort \_\_\_\_\_," etc. You will find the complete list in our table of Army stations published in nearly every issue of this paper.

S. T. T.—Leonard Wood was the colonel and Theodore Roosevelt lieutenant colonel of the 1st U.S. Volunteers (Rough Riders), at the time of the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. Colonel Wood was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers on July 8, 1898.

M. J. B. asks: I was in the Infantry arm of the Service nine months between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899. I was only on the Island of Cuba from June 23 to July 27, 1898. How much double time am I entitled to? Answer: For the actual service in Cuba.

W. R. asks: I enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps June 12, 1903; discharged June 11, 1907; enlisted in Army Sept. 9, 1908. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: No, as this is your first enlistment in the Army.

M. A. H.—To obtain the Naval Academy Register for 1908-09 apply to the Commandant, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

W. J. P. asks: May I infer from your answer to A. M. P. in issue of Jan. 9, 1909, that in computing my thirty years I may count for my service during the Spanish-American War, from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899, as double time? Answer: We quote from A.R. 133, as to double time: "Actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippines, the Island of Guam, Alaska, or Panama, or prior to April 23, 1904, in Porto Rico, will be doubled in computing the thirty years' service necessary, to entitle an enlisted man to be retired."

R. Q. M.—You were appointed post Q.M. sergeant Nov. 4, 1908.

P. X. Z.—No bills have been introduced into Congress giving additional pay to enlisted men holding medals of honor.

M. W.—The Kilpatrick will return directly to New York, from Manila, probably with the 10th Cavalry, about May 15. See G.O. 213, W.D., 1908.

T. H. asks: (1) What are the quarters like that they are building and designating as firemen's quarters, that is, how many rooms? (2) Is a fireman in the C.A.C. eligible for the examination for ordnance sergeant? Answer: (1) They are like all non-commissioned officers' quarters. See table on page 178, A.R. of 1908. (2) No; an ordnance sergeant must be a sergeant of the line with eight years' service, four years as non-commissioned officer and be under forty-five years of age. Your grade is that of corporal. See A.R. 93.

D. H.—The Constabulary Band, a distinctly island organiza-



**NEW YORK**

On Thursday afternoon the Five Hundred Club met at Mrs. Nelson's. Mrs. Nelson won the first prize, a very handsome vase. Mrs. Mitchell received the booby, a silver bodkin; Mrs. Alford gave a consolation prize for which everyone present cut, and Mrs. McCammon captured it, a very pretty set of coat and skirt hangers. Miss Charlotte Reichmann was guest of the club this week. Afterward refreshments were served. On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Gose gave an informal four-table bridge party. Captain Frisell won the first gentlemen's prize, a pretty sterling silver book mark, and Mrs. Nelson won the ladies' prize, a handsome set of bodkins. On Thursday Mrs. Burt entertained a few friends in honor of the birthday of her brother, Mrs. Dent. Among those present



were Mrs. Reichmann and her mother, Mrs. Vanderlip; Mrs. Sanford and her mother, Mrs. Gunn; Mrs. and Miss Nelson and Mrs. Cochran. The refreshments were dainty and delicious.

The usual weekly hop took place on Friday evening, at which all the post people were present and also Miss and Mr. Waller, and Miss Hadley, of Sacket Harbor. Afterward Mrs. Nelson gave an informal hop supper for Mr. and Miss Waller, and Lieutenant Mills gave one for Miss Hadley. On New Year's day there was a reception held in the club in honor of Colonel Paulding. There were short speeches made by several of the assembled officers, and one in particular by Major Reichmann, which was clever as well as interesting. Punch was served.

Miss Beneppe, who has been visiting Mrs. French for the past month, has returned to her home in Chicago. Mrs. French accompanied her to Chicago, where she will spend several weeks visiting Miss Beneppe. Lieutenant Bouton, who spent a ten days' leave at his home in this state, returned to the post after a delightful visit. Miss Charlotte Reichmann, who has been spending the vacation with her parents, Major and Mrs. Reichmann, returned to college Wednesday. Miss Elizabeth Kent has arrived and is visiting with Capt. and Mrs. Miller.

Capt. R. J. Maxey is being congratulated on the arrival of a son on Sunday, Jan. 10. The friends of Miss Kent will be pleased to hear that she is recovering after a second severe operation.

The bowling alley has been repaired and refitted, and each afternoon the place is crowded with officers. Tournament are to be played and, as there are several excellent bowlers, among them Colonel Paulding, they promise to be exciting.

#### FORT LAWTON AND SEATTLE.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 5, 1908.

Capt. G. H. Shields, whose resignation from the Service has been accepted, leaves this week for St. Louis, Mo., to take up the practice of law.

Col. and Mrs. Woodbury entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Nichols, Miss Collins, Captain Yost and Mr. Canfield. Capt. and Mrs. Watson had for guests at dinner on Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple, and Lieutenant Everington.

On New Year's day the officers of the post in full dress uniform called on the commanding officer and later the ladies of the post were charmingly entertained by Mrs. Woodbury. New Year's night Capt. and Mrs. Sample entertained Capt. and Mrs. Shields, Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson and Lieutenant Everington at a delightful little dinner.

The work on the target range at Fort Lawton has been delayed on account of the rains, but is now being rushed and the range will be completed in time for the May target practice.

The transport Dix will arrive in Seattle harbor about Jan. 15 and she will go out loaded with horses and mules. Contracts are being filled for ten thousand tons of hay and nine thousand tons of oats, all of which will be sent to the Philippines, part on the Dix and part on commercial liners. Contracts for two million feet of lumber for the islands will be let at an early date. Major Woods paid a flying visit of inspection to the Q.M. office in Tacoma on Tuesday, the 29th.

The cableship Burnside has been in Tacoma during the past week taking on deep-sea cable for use in Alaska. She will go north in the spring.

#### FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 30, 1908.

A notable game of basketball was played on Saturday evening in the gymnasium between Co. I and Co. K. There has been much rivalry between these companies lately and they put up one of the swiftest games of the season, Co. I winning by a margin of seven points.

At last the order for Philippine service has arrived, and we are to sail on May 5, relieving the 26th Infantry. Everybody is pleased to know the exact date of sailing, and it is expected that there will be a full battalion, as there are old-timers coming here every day.

The Christmas tree for the children, in the gymnasium on Christmas eve was a notable success and all the youngsters were made happy by a large assortment of toys of every description. Sergeant Cox, of Co. L, made an admirable Santa Claus. Lieutenants Jones, McIntee and Hill helped to distribute the toys, and all the children were made happy. Great credit is due to the ladies of the garrison, who were on the committee, and helped to make the tree a success—Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Newlove and Mrs. Clark.

The dining rooms of the different companies were profusely decorated for Christmas day and the tables were loaded down with good cheer.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., to Miss Florence Ripley, Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have returned from a short visit to Detroit, Mich.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 1, 1909.

On the evening of Christmas day at six o'clock there was a beautifully decorated Christmas tree in post hall for the Sunday school, largely attended by officers and their families, enlisted men and others. The generous donations from along the "Line" enabled the ladies to provide gifts of substantial value, highly appreciated by the children. A more than commonly good Santa Claus and a "fish pond" for the little ones added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

New Year's eve there were varied services of an entertaining character which were attended by a large audience and thus fittingly closed the old year, consisting of Dr. van Dyke's story of "The Other Wise Man," and songs illustrated by stereopticon views, cornet solos by Mr. Roland Aimes, of Lexington, Mass., a nephew of Chaplain Headley; a praise service, with vocal duets, etc. Secretary Jones, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. Arthur Jewell, president of the Christian Endeavor, assisted the Chaplain and materially contributed to the success of the services, as did the post orchestra.

#### FORT ROSECRANS.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908.

The boat race Christmas day between the crews from the Albany and the torpedoboats was close and exciting and furnished a lot of amusement to the crowd of spectators who were lined up at the finish. The race was won by the crew from the torpedoboats. The course was about four miles and very good time was made.

The last football game of the season was played on Christmas day, the Albany being victorious over the eleven from this post. The game was played at the Coronado grounds and drew a large crowd. Score, 34 to 0, in favor of Albany.

Corporal Ralph Harrison, 28th Co., left Dec. 21 for San Francisco to take examination for a commission, and has the best wishes of the garrison.

The Christmas holidays were enjoyed and on both Christmas and New Year's the dinners prepared by the companies were all that could be asked. Many took advantage of furloughs and passes.

The new launch to be used in connection with the planting of mines arrived a few days ago and will soon be put in commission. The new craft is known as No. 10.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, left for the East on Jan. 3 to spend the winter with relatives and friends. Mrs. Sebree will return in the spring to join her husband on the return of the Pacific Fleet to this harbor. Capt.



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**Printed Irish Dimity**, 27 inches wide, 25c. per yard.

**Printed Irish Linen Lawn**, 24 inches wide, 40c. per yard.

**Printed French Percales**, 32 inches wide, 30c. per yard.

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and Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Chapman's parents, Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey.

The ball team was completely reorganized the first of the year. First Sergeant Kraemer, 28th Co., was elected captain, and Commissary Sergeant Quinn manager. They already have several games booked.

During the holidays Miss Frances Bridges entertained with a Sunday afternoon tea at her pretty home in Coronado. Many of the officers from the boats in the harbor were among the guests. One of the most delightful holiday affairs was the card party given by Mrs. and Miss Cabell, wife and daughter of Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., complimentary to Mrs. Cronin, wife of Captain Cronin, 20th Inf. Mrs. Cronin is the house guest of her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Hanney, of La Jolla. Mrs. W. T. Swinburne, wife of Rear Admiral Swinburne, accompanied by Miss Josephine Smith, left on Dec. 26 for a tour of South America, to join Admiral Swinburne and the fleet at Callao, Peru, and after a stay of about a week they will go to Panama, where a short visit will be made. Mrs. Swinburne will not return to San Diego until some time in March.

The commanding officer, Major G. W. Gatchell, was agreeably surprised on New Year's day by a serenade tendered by the volunteer band, recently organized. The band has made excellent progress and the serenade was its first public appearance.

"A trip to Alaska" was the subject of a very interesting stereopticon lecture given by Chaplain Hunter during the week. The Chaplain has several illustrated lectures prepared which he will deliver to the garrison in the near future.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 6, 1909.

Christmas eve the officers and enlisted men and their families assembled in the post gymnasium where Chaplain Pruden had provided a beautiful tree, with gifts for the children of the garrison. During the Christmas holidays a large number of house parties have been entertained at the post. The visiting guests were Mrs. Lawton, widow of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Lawton, and Miss Green, all of Louisville, Ky., guests of Lieutenant Fleet and Lieutenant Cook; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, of Detroit, Miss Edith Chamberlain, of Chicago, family of Lieutenant Chamberlain; the two Misses Harris, of Denver, Colo., sister of Captain Harris; Miss Martin, of Denver, who is attending Wellesley College, is with her sister, Mrs. L. W. Moseley. Miss Earnest is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Boller.

Miss Mansfield entertained at a delightful luncheon Dec. 29, in honor of Mrs. Chamberlain, of Detroit, and Miss Bagot,

whose engagement to Lieutenant Longenecker, of the Regiment, has been recently announced. The other guests were Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Wholley, Mrs. L. W. Moseley, Miss Chamberlain and Miss Martin. After lunch 500 was played. Major and Mrs. Browne entertained a large dinner party during the holidays. Lieutenants Fleet and Cook gave an afternoon reception at their quarters Dec. 31, in honor of their guests, Mrs. Lawton, Miss Lawton and Miss Green. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Lincoln. The house was very effectively decorated with white carnations and garlands of smilax. Many of Mrs. Lawton's old friends were delighted at this opportunity of meeting her again. Capt. and Mrs. Price entertained a large party at dinner Dec. 31.

A New Year's hop was given in the post gymnasium Dec. 31, which was made unusually delightful by the presence of so many visiting girls. A delicious supper was served. At midnight a trumpeter sounded "Taps," and "Reveille." At noon, on New Year's day, all of the officers of the post paid their respects to the commanding officer, Colonel Mansfield, 2d Inf., at his quarters. Complimentary to the Misses Harris, Miss Mansfield entertained at cards New Year's night. The prize was won by Miss Martin.

In the afternoon of Jan. 2 Mrs. L. W. Moseley gave a very enjoyable 500 card party in honor of her sister, Miss Martin. Mrs. Bell won the prize. On Jan. 2 Col. and Miss Mansfield entertained, at dinner, Capt. and Mrs. Price and Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden. Later other guests came in for bridge. The 500 Card Club was charmingly entertained Jan. 5 by Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Marquart won the prize.

Capt. and Mrs. Marquart and Lieut. and Mrs. Kay, who have been visiting relatives in the East for the past two months, have joined at the post. Mrs. Saffarans, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, is improving.

ALPHA.

#### GUANTANAMO NAVAL STATION.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 4, 1909.

Comdr. C. H. Harlow has had a most busy week both officially and socially. The Alcalde (or Mayor) Juan Marki, of Guantanamo, called on him in regard to allowing the sailors and marines liberty in Guantanamo, where they could spend some of the hundreds of dollars that they have been spending in Jamaica and other ports. On account of previous serious trouble between the sailors and Cubans, they have not been allowed liberty in Guantanamo for months. Commander Harlow is quite sure the trouble was caused by the sailors not being able to speak or understand the language of the Cubans, and not until the Mayor of Guantanamo agreed to engage and place on duty four English-speaking deputies to look after



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his men did he agree to give them liberty in Guantanamo. The matter was settled quite amicably, so Commander Harlow sent up two large liberty parties, one on Christmas and one the Saturday following, thus making the sailors and marines happy in having liberty and the Cubans happy in knowing that it meant a great deal to them financially.

On Saturday evening the gentlemen of Guantanamo holding official positions gave a banquet in honor of Comdr. C. H. Harlow, of the U. S. Naval Station, at Hotel Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Thompson had a beautiful Christmas tree for their two children; the tree and ornaments were brought down from the States.

The civilian quarters of Guantanamo Naval Station were beautiful on Christmas night with palms and many flags which Commander Harlow kindly lent from the U. S. S. Newark. A sumptuous dinner was served and bridge was the order of the program. All are indebted to Messrs. Henry Brewer, first clerk of the commandant; W. M. Messenger, clerk of the paymaster; and George Mabie, for a most delightful evening, they being the prime movers.

Commander Harlow spent New Year's day in Santiago de Cuba. He is one of the busiest men, in fact quite as busy as the "bees," which the Herald of recent date says he is so much interested in.

The officers and cadets of the German cruiser Freyer, now in Santiago de Cuba, came over to Guantanamo by the Cuba Eastern Railroad yesterday and were the guests of Comdr. C. H. Harlow aboard the U. S. S. Newark at the naval station.

Paymaster Alvin Hovey King met with a most painful accident by making a misstep and falling from the dock into his motor boat. The doctor has ordered him to remain in bed four or five days, perfectly quiet.

## NOTES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 3, 1909.

Last Sunday the marine baseball team from Santo Domingo was here and played Troop C, 15th Cav. Troop C lost with the score of 20 to 2. Lieutenant Shepard, U. S. M. C., and Surgeon Robnett, U. S. N., came down with the team. Lieutenant Tate entertained Lieutenants Shepard, Broadhurst and Surgeon Robnett at the theater on the evening of the 27th.

The G. C. M. met on Monday afternoon. The members from outside posts were Captain Carpenter, Lieutenants Fortson and Hill from Santo Domingo; Lieutenant Tremaine from Soledad and Captain Andrews from Constancia. Lieutenant Foster entertained the Messes Garrard and Lieutenant Moose at the Theater Actualidades Tuesday evening.

It has been raining here off and on for the last five days, which is very unusual for this time of the year.

Mrs. Brooks and Miss Ruth Brooks left here Thursday morning for Havana. They sailed on the transport McClellan on the 1st. After landing they will go to New York city. Lieutenant Tremaine was in Cienfuegos Thursday and his friends took the opportunity to congratulate him on the arrival of a second son in his family. Mrs. Tremaine and the two children are in the United States.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard and the Messes Garrard entertained the post people and some friends from town at a dancing party on New Year's eve. Many Happy New Years were wished all around, and after one dance in 1909 the party broke up.

Yesterday field day was more interesting than usual. Troop A won the most points in the athletic events, but after a hard game of thirteen innings Troop C won the baseball game, with a score of 8 to 7.

Governor Magoon arrived in Cienfuegos this morning on his private car, with his aides, Captains Ryan and Silva. An elaborate program is made out for to-day and this evening. Governor Magoon leaves in the morning.

## NOTES OF JOLO.

Jolo, P. I., Nov. 23, 1908.

Troop M has been selected finally to defend the 6th Cavalry's laurels at Manila this year. Colonel Rodgers's decision was hastened by a wire from Department Headquarters, telling him to confine his competition for first honors to the troops at Jolo, owing to the absolute necessity for the presence of the 2d Squadron in Mindanao. Well, Captain Anderson has a good troop, and will undoubtedly make an excellent showing at the meet. Troop A, which won the Cavalry first prize last year, has just lost its commanding officer by his promotion to a majority in the Scouts. The troop gave him a farewell dinner and a grand send-off. Major Heiberg has been in command of Troop A for eight years, and is one of the best all-round officers in the service.

Lieutenant McCabe gave a "despidida" to his former troop, K, of the 6th, the night before his marriage. The finest of everything good to eat and drink was set before the men, and the Lieutenant gave the troop some good advice; thus feeding both their minds and stomachs. He leaves the troop in "A No. 1" condition, and has made a most creditable showing.

Lieut. Harry Clagett once more ornaments the environs of Jolo. The 23d Infantry officers are all handsome, and a more likeable group of eligible bachelors it would be hard to find. Dame Rumor saith Lieut. "Hank" Adams may soon see himself homeward. We are not at liberty to mention the lady's name.

Lieut. Edwin de L. Smith, 4th Field Art., goes to Manila with a platoon of Battery C on the Warren. His departure will delay the publication of his book, title unknown—probably, "Who's Who in Jolo." Captain Heintzelman goes to be adjutant of the athletic meet. The Warren is due here to-morrow,

and quite an exodus from Jolo begins. Beside those mentioned, Lieut. H. S. Kilbourne, 4th Field Art., takes up a platoon from Battery D; the 6th Cavalry polo team, six officers and thirteen men go; as also Major Heiberg and Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. Archie Miller, with her pretty boy. There will be only a few officers left for duty in Jolo. Lieutenant Turner commanding both Troops C and B, and Lieutenant Cooley L. and A. Lieutenant Foley has been relieved as exchange officer, and Lieut. W. C. Miller, of the 23d, takes his place; while Lieut. W. O. Reed becomes secretary of the club; he will also be alone with Troop D, beside sitting in the mayor's chair in the municipal building. Lieutenant "Bill" continues to improve our little town all the time. This is, of course, principally due to the Governor himself, Col. Alexander Rodgers, but partly to the mayor and to his immediate superior and chief adviser, Capt. G. L. Byram, 6th Cav., the suave, diplomatic municipal secretary of the Province of Sulu. Mrs. Byram is now finally settled in her elegant new quarters, and has done a great deal of entertaining. Miss Cornelia, now fourteen, grows daily more lovely.

The Wright, just in from Manila, will bear away from us the charming daughter of Lieut. Col. E. E. Gayle, 4th F. A., who goes upon a visit. Lieut. and Mrs. Koch are also due to sail on the Wright. He is the captain of the 6th Cavalry polo team, a fine player and a dashing horseman. Mrs. Ella Koch is almost as fond of horses as her husband, and is a magnificent shot and tennis player.

One of our most popular officers lost his mustache recently, and the following lines were penned on the occasion—some people say Lieut. "Johnny" Hanson wrote them:

"Faint as the rosy hue of early dawn,  
Chaste as the fringe upon a maiden's sash,  
Scarce as dew-drops after morn,  
Were the hairs in Abe's no mas mustache."

## THE ARMY.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., in temporary command. Hqs., Manila, P. I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U. S. A., is ordered to command, and will sail Feb. 15, 1909, from San Francisco, Cal. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U. S. A., Hqs., Manila, P. I. Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U. S. A., Hqs., Iloilo, P. I. Department of Mindanao.—Hqs., Zamboanga, P. I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.

Department of California.—Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U. S. A., Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. A., ordered to command.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U. S. A., Hqs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U. S. A., Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U. S. A.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Hqs., Governors Island, N. Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U. S. A.

Army of Cuban Pacification.—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. A., Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U. S. A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U. S. A., Hqs., San Antonio, Texas.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, and Cos. E and H, Washington Bks., D. C.; Hqs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H. I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash., will go to Washington, D. C., for station in April, 1909; C and D to sail for U. S. July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington, D. C.; G and H, Manila, P. I., arrived in P. I. Aug. 4, 1907; F and C, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906. Will sail for the United States April 1, 1909; F will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station on April 25, and G will take station at Washington Barracks until the latter part of April, when it will sail from San Francisco May 5 for station at Honolulu, and relieve Co. A, which will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, Manila, P. I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer. Hqs., Washington, D. C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906. Will sail for United States Feb. 12, 1909, for station at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila, P. I., arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; arrived P. I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U. S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Hqs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops K and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N. M. 4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade. 5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P. I.; Hqs. arrived Oct. 9, 1907; Troops A, B, C and D, arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907; regiment D will sail for U. S. Dec. 15, 1909; Hqs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz. 9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I., arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and L, Oct. 1, 1908; May 31, 1907; will sail for U. S. May 15, 1909, and go to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P. I.; Hqs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P. I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; will sail for U. S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethel, Allen, Wyo.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station, sailing from Cuba Feb. 26. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Hqs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1909, and two troops July 5, 1909.

13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; to sail for Manila March 5, 1909.

14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S. F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqs. and ten troops will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba. Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 11, 1906; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station—two troops in March and two in July, 1909. Hqs., band and 1st and 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., to sail from Cuba Feb. 12, 1909, to be stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., Sheridan, Ill., and Leavenworth, Kas.

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## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O. T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S. F., Cal. 2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P. I., arrived July, 1908. Hqs., field staff and band, hqs., field and staff, 2d Battalion, 2d Field Art., and Batteries E and F, ordered to sail for Manila from New York Feb. 15; Batteries A and B, to sail from Cuba en route to Ft. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 26. 3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.; Battery F sails from Cuba for Ft. Myer, Feb. 12, 1909.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D, to sail from Manila for U. S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P. I.; Hqs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U. S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. \*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levett, Me.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
3d. Ft. Hanson, N. Y.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N. C.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	82d. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
10th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.	87th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R. I.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
14th. Ft. Greble, R. I.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S. C.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N. C.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	97th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	100th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	101st. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	102d. Ft. Adams, R. I.
27th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
29th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	105th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N. C.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	109th. Ft. Greble, R. I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	110th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S. C.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.
38th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	114th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
42d. Ft. Mott, N. J.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
43d. Ft. Terry, N. Y.	119th. Ft. Mott, N. J.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	122d. Key West, Fla. Will take station at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., about March 1, 1909.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	125th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Or 127th. Ft. Fremont, N. C. deder to sail for Manila Feb. 15, 1909.	127th. Ft. Adams, R. I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	128th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	129th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.
54th. Ft. Totten, N. Y. deder to sail for Manila Feb. 15, 1909.	130th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N. J. Or 131st. Ft. Totten, N. Y. deder to sail for Manila Feb. 15, 1909.	132d. Ft. Hancock, N. J.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.	133th. Ft. Mott, N. J.
57th. Manila, P. I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.	134th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	135th. Ft. Howard, Md.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.	136th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
60th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	137th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	138th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	139th. Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	140th. Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	141st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	142d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.	143d. Ft. Ward, Wash.
67th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	144th. Ft. Revere, Wash.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	145th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	146th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
70th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.	147th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.	148th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.	149th. Ft. Williams, Me.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	150th. Ft. Constitution, N. H.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	151st. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	152d. Ft. Presidio, S. F., Cal.
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. Will proceed to Fort Hancock, 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. N. J., for station on Mar. 1. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.	



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163d.\*Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
164th.\*Jackson, Bks., Fla. 169th.\*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
165th.\*Ft. Totten, N.Y. 170th.\*Ft. Monroe, Ala.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va. \*Mine companies.  
Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding.  
The Armistead and Ringgold sailed Dec. 1 for San Francisco, Cal., via the Straits of Magellan. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding.  
The Hunt and Knox sailed from New York about Dec. 1 for the Philippines via the Suez Canal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1906. Will sail from Cuba Feb. 26, en route to Plattsburg, N.Y., for station. A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.; to sail for Manila, May 5, 1909.  
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
9th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Will sail from Cuba Feb. 26, en route to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 1906.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; to sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1909.  
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, en route to Ft. McPherson, Ga., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, to be stationed at Ft. Lawton and George Wright, Wash.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. Hqrs. and 1st and 3d Battalions to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.  
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. E and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.  
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.  
24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Logan, Colo., and Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqrs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Ft. Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady.  
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906. Will sail for United States April 1, 1909, and take station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.  
Porto Rico Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:  
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.  
Rear Adml. William S. Cowles, Equipment.  
Rear Adml. John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.  
Rear Adml. Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.  
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Bureau of Steam Engineering.  
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.  
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 12. Later changes will be found on another page.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.  
1. The mail address of all vessels of the first four divisions and of the Panther, Culgoa, Yankton and Ajax is in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
Modified Mediterranean Itinerary of U.S. Atlantic Fleet, after coaling at Port Said:  
Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota proceed to Naples; Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and New Jersey proceed to Marseilles; Louisiana and Virginia proceed to Beirut, Syria, and remain about a week; then proceed to Smyrna; Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge proceed to Malta and remain a few days; thence to Algiers; Kentucky proceed to Tripoli; thence to Algiers; Missouri and Ohio proceed to Athens, arriving Jan. 12; thence to Salonica, arriving Jan. 19; thence to Smyrna arriving Jan. 22; thence to Negro Bay, arriving Feb. 1; Celtic ordered to Naples; Culgoa and Yankton, ordered to Messina; Abarenda ordered to Negro Bay to await fleet. After leaving the above ports: First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3; leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Division arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 6. Fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to Hampton Roads Feb. 22.  
2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.  
3. Mail sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.  
4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

### First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Jan. 11 at New York, N.Y.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Jan. 11 at Villefranche, France.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Jan. 11 at Villefranche, France.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived Jan. 11 at Villefranche, France.

### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quattrough. En route from Port Said, Egypt, to Marseilles, France.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. En route from Port Said, Egypt, to Marseilles, France.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southland. En route from Port Said, Egypt, to Marseilles, France.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. En route from Port Said, Egypt, to Marseilles, France.

### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Jan. 11 at Smyrna, Turkey.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Jan. 11 at Smyrna, Turkey.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. En route to Athens, Greece.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Jan. 11 at Athens, Greece.

### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Jan. 10 from Port Said, Egypt, for Malta.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Jan. 10 from Port Said, Egypt, for Malta.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed Jan. 8 from Port Said, Egypt, for Tripoli.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Jan. 10 from Port Said, Egypt, for Malta.

### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. At La Guira, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John O. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Jan. 9 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Arrived Jan. 4 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 12 from Port Said, Egypt, for Naples, Italy.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Sailed Dec. 31 from the navy yard, New York, for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Messina, Sicily, rendering aid to the earthquake sufferers.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed Jan. 12 from Port Said, Egypt, for Naples, Italy.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Messina, Sicily, rendering aid to the earthquake sufferers.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for the vessels of the First Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
Proposed itinerary for the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet: Leave Talcahuano Jan. 14; arrive Coquimbo Jan. 17; leave Jan. 22; arrive Callao Jan. 27; leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22; leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers. The above is modified as follows: The First Division will arrive at Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 15 and leave Jan. 20 and only the Second Division will go to Coquimbo.

### First Squadron.

First Division.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCracken. At Talcahuano, Chile.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At Talcahuano, Chile.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Talcahuano, Chile.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Talcahuano, Chile.

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### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sobres, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sobres.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Talcahuano, Chile.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Talcahuano, Chile.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Talcahuano, Chile.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Talcahuano, Chile.

### Second Squadron.

Third Division.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

### Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.  
Third Squadron.  
Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.  
Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived Jan. 7 at Manila, P.I.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duser. Arrived Jan. 7 at Manila, P.I.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. Arrived Jan. 7 at Manila, P.I.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Arrived Jan. 7 at Manila, P.I.

### Second Division.

CHATTAHOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. Arrived Jan. 7 at Manila, P.I.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At the Island of Guam to relieve the Supply as station ship.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Hong Kong, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hong Kong, China.  
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Canton, China.

### FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Cavite, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

### TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

### FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henrieks, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Talcahuano, Chile. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Jan. 8 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Will be brought home to the Pacific Coast for duty as parent ship for the Pacific Torpedo Fleet.  
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward C. Capehart. At Manila, P.I.  
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Will be sent to Olongapo for duty as hospital ship at that place.  
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.  
ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fische, master. Sailed Dec. 30 from Newport News, Va., for Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At BIRMINGHAM (cruiser), 2 guns. Capt. Burns T. Walling. Cruising off Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton,



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master. Sailed Jan. 9 from Newport News, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Sailed Jan. 6 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Jan. 11 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHRYSENE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Jan. 6 at San Pedro, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.O., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived Jan. 11 at Curacao, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived Jan. 9 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marvell. On surveying duty in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. On surveying duty in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meritt, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. En route from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Bttn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Arrived Jan. 9 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Bttn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. Sailed Jan. 11 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Yorktown, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Messina, Sicily, rendering aid to the earthquake sufferers. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Elliott. Sailed Jan. 5 from Callao, Peru, for Talcahuano, Chile. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Jan. 6 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bttn. August Wohlman. Arrived Jan. 11 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Aground in Buzzard's Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Arrived Jan. 4 at Talcahuano, Chile. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MAODONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived Jan. 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived Jan. 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Arrived Jan. 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived Jan. 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Arrived Jan. 8 at Pensacola, Fla.

### SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, and Stockton; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

### RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.  
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Craven, Oshing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericason, Foote, MacKenzie, Rodgers, Stringham and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.  
Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.  
Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At San Diego, Cal.

#### Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Placed in commission Jan. 7 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.

#### Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Mare Island, Cal. To be placed out of commission.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Pullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford, is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Ehler. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topkiss is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

SUPPLY. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Supply has been relieved temporarily as station ship at Guam by the Concord and sailed Jan. 12 from Guam from Bremerton for repairs.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.O. (converted cruiser).

### STATION TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical trainingship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical training ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical trainingship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

## PRESCRIBED CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed—Raw Eczema on Baby's Face Had Lasted Three Months.

## AT LAST DOCTOR FOUND CURE

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. Mrs. M. L. Harris, Alton, Kan., May 14 and June 12, 1907."

### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
Active, Mare Island, Cal.  
Alicia, Norfolk, Va.  
Apache, New York.  
Chickasaw, Newport.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Iroquois, at Honolulu.  
Iwana, Boston, Mass.  
Massachusetts, Key West, Fla.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Narkeeta, New York.  
Navajo, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Nezincot, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.  
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.  
Pensacola, Norfolk, Va.

### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.  
Ararat, at Cavite.  
Bagley, at Annapolis.  
Baltimore, at New York.  
Barney, at Norfolk, Va.  
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Blakely, at New York.  
Boston, at Puget Sound.  
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Columbia, at Philadelphia.  
Detroit, at Boston.  
Dixie, at Philadelphia.  
Eagle, at Norfolk.  
Elcano, at Cavite.  
Elfrida, at New York.  
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Frolic, at Cavite.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gwin, at Newport.  
Hornet, at Norfolk.  
Iowa, at Norfolk.  
Katahdin, at Philadelphia.  
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
McKee, at Newport, R.I.  
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Manly, at Annapolis.  
Marblehead, at Mare Island.

### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.  
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.  
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Gloucester, Boston, Mass.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Huntress, at St. Louis.

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The criticism by those who have made exhaustive trials of the short Lee-Enfield rifle, now in use in the British army, is that it is too short to consume the gases produced by the slow-burning powders which alone can be safely used with the Lee breech-action. Also, the flat trajectory produced by the high muzzle velocity greatly increases the point blank range and the area of country which a body of troops can cover with their fire, but this can only be obtained by using the pointed bullet. "The use of this bullet," says the United Service Gazette, "can only be effected by altering the service rifle in such a way that up-to-date ammunition can be fired. This would mean a new breech action, deeper chamber, and longer magazine."

The fourth of the ten torpedoboot destroyers building in England for Brazil has been launched. It is called the Matto Grosso. The third is undergoing trials. All these Brazilian destroyers are of the same dimensions—namely, 240 feet in length by 23 feet 6 inches beam, and are fitted with two sets of triple expansion four-cylinder engines and two double-ended Yarrow boilers, each boiler being of about 4,000 h.p. The Piahy left Glasgow on Dec. 28 for Brazil, via Falmouth and Lisbon. This vessel is the second of the ten destroyers ordered by the Brazilian government. The first destroyer, the Para, has now left Lisbon for Madeira and Rio de Janeiro.

One of the consequences of Japan's victories and the new state of things that has arisen in the Far East is that the French Minister of War has decided upon sending every year a certain number of young officers of all arms to Japan to learn the language of the country and to study the military organization of the Japanese. According to the scheme they will remain two years in the country, and even three years when there are special reasons for this extension of time. Only those candidates will be selected who have a very good knowledge of English and also some notions of the Japanese language. Aspirants are expected to attend the regular course of instruction in Japanese given at the Special School of Oriental Languages in Paris.

In the British navy (writes Mr. Fred T. Jane in the Evening Standard) wonders have been accomplished with Yarrow boilers—once coal-eaters, and now economical simply from more scientific stoking. Everybody nearly now knows the old Belleville yarn with one of the Diadems which ate coal and could not steam at all. On board came a special inspector of machinery, who looked at the



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boilers, then said, "Put on exactly half the coal you generally use." At once the power went up. By the time he had reduced consumption to a third the ship made a speed record. All water tube boilers vary according to type, nor do all suffer so much if overfed with coal as do Bellevilles, but of all it is generally true that they can be fed too liberally. The fancy results obtained in France are said to be secured by throwing on coal in half handfuls instead of by the shovelful. These remarks were brought out in connection with the report of 20 per cent. saving in fuel consumption in the U.S. Navy through economic stoking.

Some 550,000 persons entitled to the British old-age pensions besieged the 24,000 post-offices in the United Kingdom on Jan. 1 for their first weekly payment. In the large majority of cases the pension allowed has been the full five shillings, but the average pension will be about 4s. 4d. The total sum which has to be provided for the first payment is £119,166 13s. 4d.

Now the civilian musicians of Great Britain are urging legislation relieving them of competition with the military bands.

A writer in the Morning Post, of London, finds fault with the British wire-wound gun, which, he contends, though strong against bursting strain, is deficient in girder strength in the direction of the length of the gun. His opinion is that the Admiralty should seriously consider whether the wire design ought not to be abandoned on the ground that, though eminently satisfactory in the case of the old 35-caliber short guns, it is far from being satisfactory for the present 50-caliber guns.

An Imperial Trade, issued by the Sultan of Turkey, approves the engagement of Rear Admiral Gamble, of the British navy, for two years, at a salary of £3,000 per annum, to superintend the reorganization of the Turkish navy. There are eleven battleships in the Turkish fleet, none of which are of modern date, the last built being the Hamidiyeh, which was launched at Constantinople in 1885. The other ten vessels were built between the years 1864 and 1874, but all have since undergone "reconstruction," mostly in European yards. In the matter of cruisers, Turkey possesses six, only two of which are considered efficient for war purposes, these being the Mejdideh and Abdul Hamid. Two torpedo cruisers of 740 tons were completed at Kiel in 1907, and there are four destroyers and 38 torpedo-boats said to be serviceable.

Pleading for an ethical training that will instill in the men of the British navy a "morality of manly self-respect, loyalty, patriotism, and devotion to duty," a naval writer in the London Morning Post says: "Our disciplinary system is based on regulations and punishments, and breaks down when faced with grave moral disease or with discontent. There is too much talk of religion and too little of patriotism. In the Japanese navy efforts are successfully made to infuse into the men ideas of patriotism. The divisional officer lectures his men regularly on these matters. They are taught the meaning of discipline, and that saluting is not a sign of subservience, but a token of courtesy between comrades. It is no excuse for officers to say that they cannot speak to their men on such subjects as discipline and patriotism. They can learn to speak. If it is because they do not feel it, that is a different matter, but if they cannot influence their younger men in this way, then to that extent they are inferior to the Japanese officers."

General Stoessel, Rear Admiral Nebogoff, and several other of the officers of high rank now in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, have applied for pardon or commutation of their sentences. General Stoessel was sentenced to death by a court-martial in St. Petersburg for surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese. In March of last year this sentence was commuted by Emperor

Nicholas to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress, and it was then said that a full pardon would follow. Rear Admiral Nebogoff is serving a like sentence for surrendering to the Japanese in the Sea of Japan.

That the navigation of the air has ceased to be an experiment and has assumed serious form, says the Cologne Gazette, was demonstrated by the fact that the Technical High School of Charlottenburg applied to the ministry for the establishment of a chair for aerial navigation. The request cannot be granted this year, however, because all appropriations up to April, 1910, have been disposed of. Later the chair will undoubtedly be established. The rector of the school, Professor Borman, said that he had already received the application of an expert as volunteer instructor. Advances of Jan. 13 state that "the first aeronautic professorship in the world has been founded by the University of Goettingen. Dr. Ludwig Prandl of the Mathematical and Physical Faculty has been assigned as professor."

The French have in a large measure neglected the magnificent recruiting ground which they possess among the Arabs of North Africa, says the London Globe. At the present moment they have only about 25,000 native soldiers under arms out of 6,000,000 of inhabitants. Sixty years ago a French officer who had served in Algeria said that the warlike proclivities of the people ought to be made use of for France, and calculated that from 200,000 to 300,000 troops might be raised in the French colony. The idea has now been revived, and it is proposed to introduce conscription into North Africa. It is calculated that 120,000 men could easily be raised, and though these natives could not be made use of in a European war, they would strengthen the hands of the French and set a number of white troops free. In 1871, when it was rumored that the French had abandoned Algeria, and when some of the tribes thought that the time had come to drive the French out of the country for good and all, the Mussulman troops did splendid service under the French flag and were true to their salt even in the face of the greatest temptation on the part of their compatriots. With the French army decreasing with the fall in the population, a native army for the defense of the colony may be of the utmost importance.

### A NEEDED CHANGE.

The Navy Department recently received from the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet an official communication relative to certain changes recommended by him to be made in the uniform shirt of the enlisted men. In accordance with custom this letter was forwarded to various officers for comment or expression of opinion, the remarks of each officer being appended on an indorsement slip. Each indorsement introduces the subject matter of the letter in a brief form, and one of them thus tersely explained the contents: "Commander-in-Chief desires to change shirt."—Lippincott's.

The visible typewriter, model 10, just put upon the market by the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, while retaining many of the characteristics of the understroke Smith Premier models, has features not to be found in other typewriters. There is a column finder and paragraphing which permits the selection of any one of several columns by pressing a key useful in addressing envelopes, paragraphing, tabulating or column work; also a back space key by which the carriage can be set back one space at a time to facilitate correcting. There is a universal line spacer in connection with the variable line spacer, making it possible to write on ruled paper, special forms, or at any point on the platen, and ribbon mechanism set by a single operation for stencil cutting without removing the ribbon by hand. Machines may be supplied with a decimal tabulator, which operates in connection with the column finder. A carriage controller retards the movement of the carriage when column finder or tabulator are used and eliminates shock when the carriage makes long runs down the printing line. The wearing surface and bearing balls are claimed to be absolutely indestructible. The carriage, which travels on ball bearings, is gear-driven and has no straps or bands. Being interchangeable and furnished with several lengths, the capacity of the machine can be varied. The detachable platen when removed takes the writing with it, and as the tilting feature is retained, erasures can be made without moving the carriage or turning the platen. There are right and left-hand carriage release levers and a swinging marginal rack, which can be brought over the platen for convenience in setting the stops. All operations of the machine, excepting the return of the carriage and line spacing, are accomplished from the keyboard. The top plate is clear of all mechanism and is so formed that all

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erms dust falls to the rear of the machine and away from the mechanism. The parts being made to gauge are interchangeable. The reputation of the Smith Premier Company and the fact that so many hundreds of thousands of their machines are in successful use are sufficient guarantee of the quality of the new machine, which can be seen in operation at any of the offices of the company.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted Dec. 22, 1908: Cylinder lock for firearms, Arthur C. Wright; fuse for projectiles, Hudson Maxim; repeating pistol, Albert A. Cowing; sighting telescope for arms and arm with sighting telescope, Heinrich Jacob. Granted Dec. 29, 1908: Explosive, Otto Von Schroetter; firearm, Uldarique Marga; sight for gun-barrels, Joseph S. Bigelow, Jr., and Joshua M. Sears; windage back-sight for rifles, Richard A. Rogers and Frank Cantello; apparatus for raising sunken ships, Eugene G. Bartlett; tent pin, Henry Hawley; torpedo launching tube, Albert E. Jones; method of raising sunken vessels, Simon Lake. Granted Jan. 5, 1909: War car, Daniel W. Meacham; firearms, Henry B. Febiger; firearm, John D. Pedersen; firearm, Frank D. Ely; automatic magazine pistol, Algernon P. Trundle; automatic rifle, Julien War-nant-Créon.

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Mr. See, president of the 3-in-1 Oil Company of New York, who make the well-known 3-in-1 oil for lubricating, cleaning, polishing and preventing rust, instituted during the holiday season a system of rewarding the employees of the company's factory at Rahway, N.J., for faithfulness in their work during the past year. Each employee at the factory received at Christmas time a gift in cash equivalent to six per cent. of his or her annual salary. With every employee or the pay roll an optimist, as well as the officials, the year of 1909 should prove a prosperous one for the 3-in-1 Oil Company.

The Teacher: Children, we make heroes of ourselves by doing our duty. Perry's duty was to whip the British, and he did it. The Light Brigade's duty was to attack the Russians without question, and they did it. All great heroes won their victories by doing their duty. Children, we have our duties. What should we do for the weak, the suffering, the oppressed?

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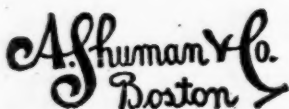
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